The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

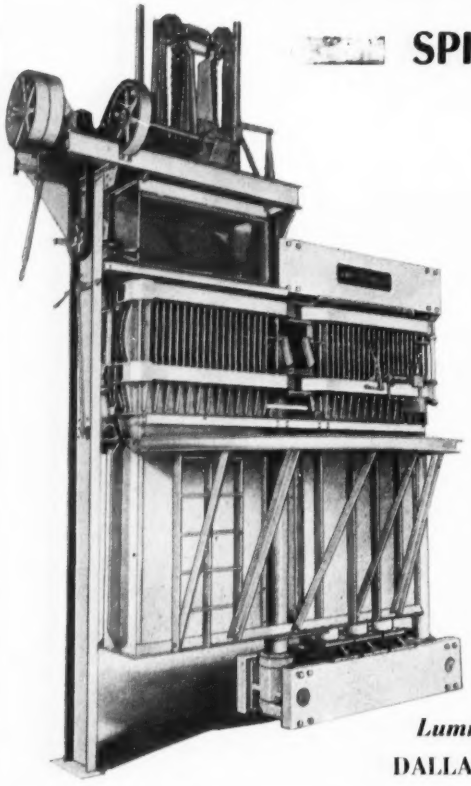
PRESS

54th year

AUGUST 1, 1953

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION



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Spinners like small bales. They handle easily, they ship economically. A Standard Density bale from a Lummus Compress has the appearance that helps sell cotton.

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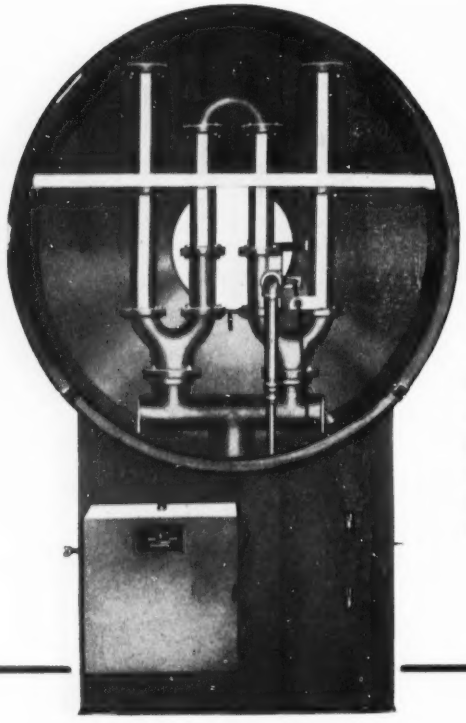
These days of mechanized farming and crowded gin conditions, the Lummus Standard Density compress will help you serve your farmers and the mills better.

Let us tell you about it.

LUMMUS COTTON GIN COMPANY

Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

DALLAS, TEXAS COLUMBUS, GA. MEMPHIS, TENN.



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Heats up to TWO MILLION BTU's with Natural or Butane Gas

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The Gas Fired Unit illustrated here, designed for TWO MILLION BTU's, can be operated at any heat up to capacity. It is entirely independent of combustion air supply and operates on comparatively low gas pressures. It will cut off automatically if gas or electricity fails, or the hot air fan stops. A smaller gas unit, of ONE MILLION BTU capacity, and an Oil Fired Furnace, are also available.

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Entered as second-class matter February 4, 1905, at the Post Office at Dallas, Texas, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1897

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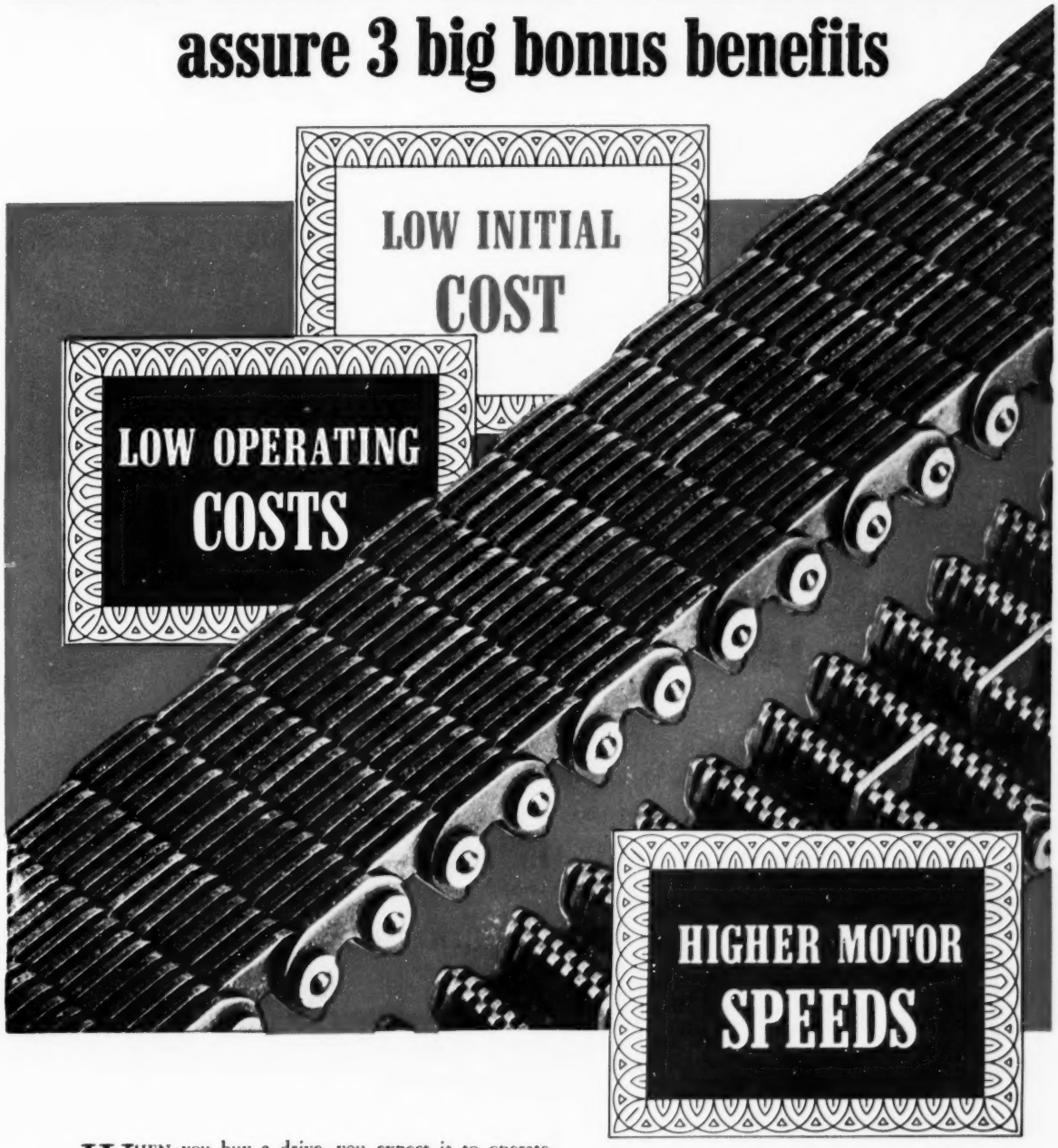

WHEN you buy a drive, you expect it to operate efficiently throughout its entire life. And with Link-Belt Silent Chain, you're assured of better than 98% *sustained* efficiency throughout its many years of service! What's more, these positive, no-slip drives are low in first cost . . . low in operating costs. And, with their ability to operate at higher speeds, you can reduce your investment in motors and controls. Link-Belt Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives are available from fractional to thousands of hp. You can obtain ½ to 50 hp drives (ratios of 1:1 to 7:1) from stock. Get complete information from your Link-Belt sales office or distributor.

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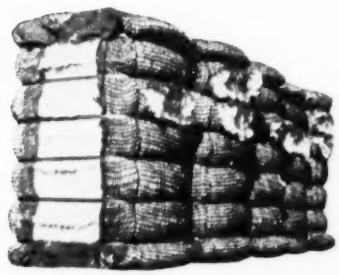
...the ginner's favorite



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Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19 gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties are also made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or carload bulk lots.

From Carolina to California, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are a favorite with ginners because they're tough and strong, yet they're easy to work and have no sharp edges to cut gloves and hands.

A product of over half a century of skill and experience, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are made from our own special-analysis steel, rolled to uniform thickness, width and finish.

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DIXISTEEL TRADE MARK COTTON TIES AND BUCKLES

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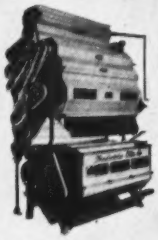

"WITH LUBRIPLATE LUBRICANTS—NO BEARING LOSS FOR AN ENTIRE SEASON"

so states a well-known manufacturer of Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Machinery

"We have gone to great expense in checking lubricating greases out in the field and find the best to be LUBRIPLATE. Over a season's test we found that out of all the greases tried LUBRIPLATE was the only one that did stand up under all operating conditions throughout a season's run without loss of a single bearing."

For nearest LUBRIPLATE distributor, see Classified Telephone Directory. Send for free 56-page "LUBRIPLATE DATA BOOK"... a valuable treatise on lubrication. Write LUBRIPLATE DIVISION, Fiske Brothers Refining Co., Newark 5, N. J. or Toledo 5, Ohio.

REGARDLESS OF THE SIZE AND TYPE OF YOUR MACHINERY, LUBRIPLATE LUBRICANTS WILL IMPROVE ITS OPERATION AND REDUCE MAINTENANCE COSTS.

PRESS

54th YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

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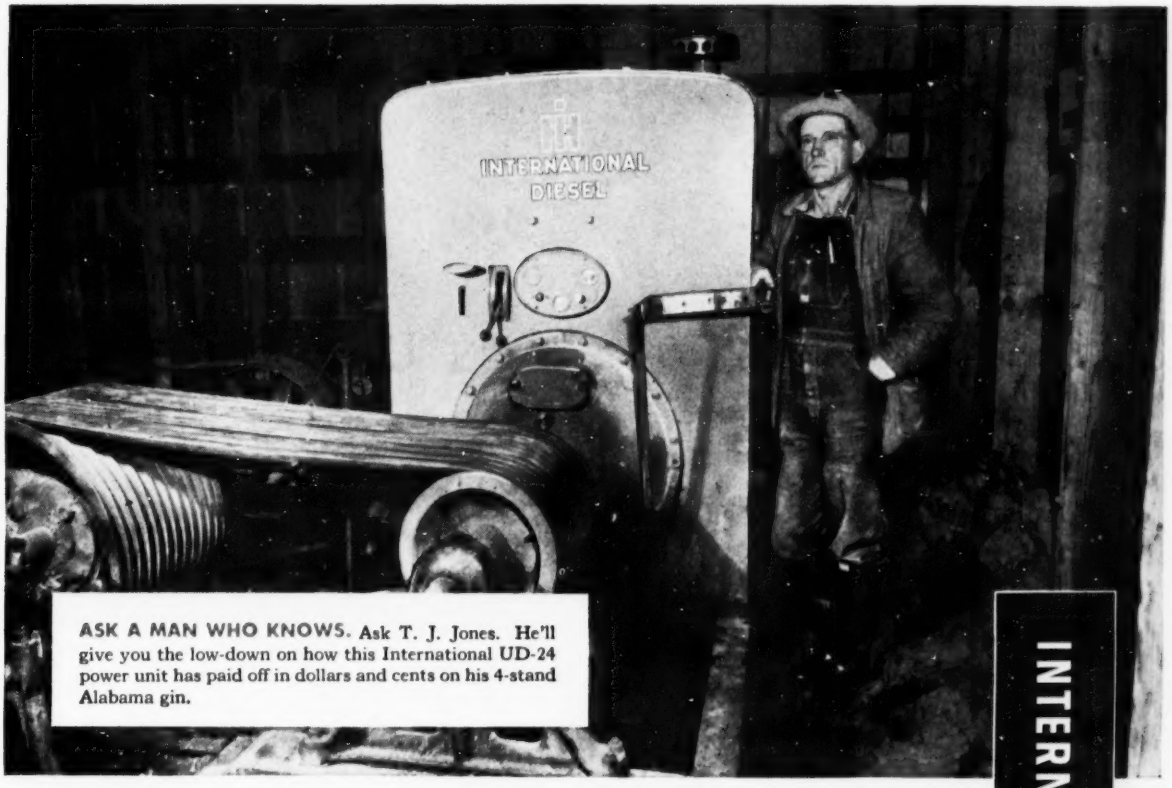
The Cover

YOUNG LOVE is supposed to be blind, but notice that our midget love birds are aware of the importance of proper beach fashions. The scantiest of swim suits made from cotton are in high style for small fry and oldsters alike, and thus our cover girl and boy contribute their mite to the industry.

Photograph by A. Devaney

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

Cuts Costs Three-Quarters!



ASK A MAN WHO KNOWS. Ask T. J. Jones. He'll give you the low-down on how this International UD-24 power unit has paid off in dollars and cents on his 4-stand Alabama gin.

Alabama cotton man says International engine powers his gin for one-fourth the cost of previous power source

T. J. Jones owns a 4-stand, 80-saw gin at Fayette, Alabama, where the power to run the gin used to figure out at $1 per bale. Then Jones got a big International UD-24 diesel power unit, and his power costs dropped to around 25 cents a bale.

"With that saving," says Mr. Jones, *"it's no wonder I like the UD-24. It runs my whole gin complete to cleaners, drier and press. It gives all the power I need. Take it from me, you wouldn't want a better engine for a gin!"*

Want more proof? Want more facts about International's complete line of powerful, reliable engines? Let your International Industrial Distributor or Power Unit Dealer give you the details. Find out how International *"Power that Pays"* pays off in money saved and profits in your pockets!

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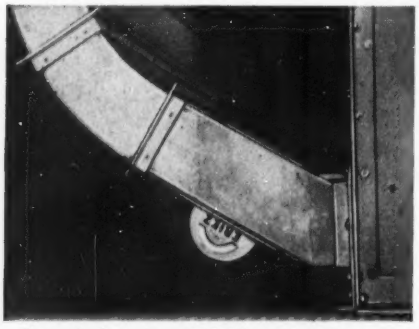
POWER THAT PAYS

FARMER'S GIN CO. Reports:

"Our ERIEZ Transition Magnet Increased Production... Saved us Thousands of Dollars Last Season!"

"We consider the ERIEZ Transition Magnet the most profitable piece of equipment we added to our gin in 1952. The magnet pulled at least 400 pounds of tramp iron from the 4,074 bales we ginned. It has saved us thousands of dollars by eliminating fires, increasing production and preventing machinery damage! The satisfaction of knowing that our ginning equipment is protected from tramp iron damage is also worth a great deal in peace of mind!"

J. F. Ward, Manager
Farmer's Gin Co., Rosenberg, Texas



Pictured above is an ERIEZ Transition Magnet installed at the discharge of a Tower Drier.

ERIEZ Transition Magnet is a 16-gauge housing easily adapted to the discharge end of any Tower Drier. A powerful, permanent magnet is hinged to the bottom of the transition which makes for easy cleaning. Flow of material impinges against face of magnet, stopping "tramp iron" and preventing its going on to damage subsequent machinery. A sturdy glass panel, providing easy inspection of tramp iron accumulation, is located atop the unit directly over the magnet face.

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Write TODAY for
Free Gin Magnet Bulletin

ERIEZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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Laugh IT OFF

A pretty Army nurse, just returned from the Korean War, was describing an air raid. "When the Chinese Migs came over," she said, "I jumped right into the nearest wolfhole."

"You mean foxhole, don't you?" interrupted a listener.

"Maybe a fox dug it," said the nurse sweetly, "but there was a wolf in it when I got in."

• • •

An old man heard about some pills that would restore his youth. He bought a box, but instead of taking one every day, he swallowed the whole boxful one night before going to bed.

Next morning the family had great difficulty in waking the old man. At last he rolled over and rubbed his eyes.

"All right, all right," he grumbled. I'll get up, but I won't go to school."

• • •

Modern man goes to his club when his wife talks too much. Primitive man reached for his.

• • •

A young city girl was visiting on a cattle ranch, and got acquainted with a cowhand. One evening as they were strolling across a pasture they saw a cow and calf rubbing noses in the accepted bovine fashion.

"Wow," said the cowboy, "that sight makes me want to do the same."

"Well go ahead," said the girl, "it's your cow."

• • •

'Tis the irony of fate that by the time you reach the place where you don't have to worry about how many golf balls you lose, you have attained the age when you can't hit 'em that far.

• • •

Money works two ways; it talks, and it stops talk.

• • •

College Student: "Is my face dirty or is it just my imagination?"

Co-ed: "Your face is clean, but I don't know about your imagination."

• • •

A guest at a New Year's party hurried to the host to warn him that his best friend was making love to his wife in her boudoir.

"Nonsense, old man," declared the host, "He's not a friend at all, Why, I've never seen him before."

• • •

Don't misunderstand the doctor when he says he's treating you. You'll get a bill for it.

• • •

Thrift is a wonderful virtue, especially in ancestors.

• • •

In some folks the coating of civilization is so thin it comes off with a little alcohol.

• • •

Some husbands are wonderful. Mike has been married for twelve years and has never stopped being romantic. Of course, if his wife ever finds out about it, she'll break his neck.

• • •

Nobody knows where the plumber goes on weekends, but presumably he goes off fishing with the doctor, the locksmith and the television repair man.

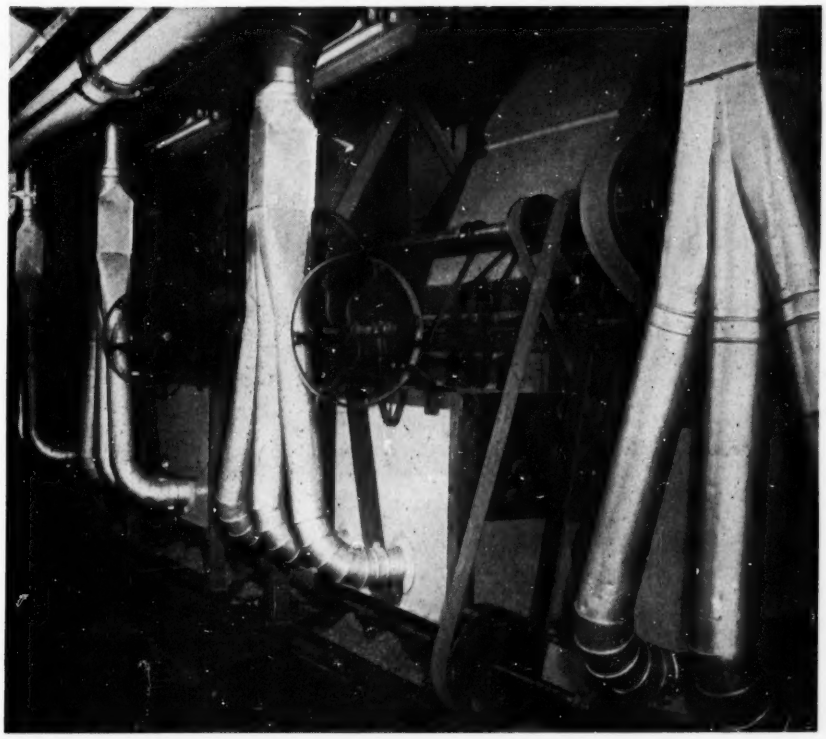
FORT WORTH

BRUSHLESS LINTER DEVICE

★ **PRODUCES CLEANER LINT**

★ **SAVES POWER**

★ **REDUCES LINTER REPAIR**



Brushless Linter Device has a double moting arrangement which removes both heavy and light foreign material giving you cleaner lint. The brushless device can be used on 106, 141 or 176 saw linters making second, third or mill run lint but is not recommended for first cut.

CHECK THESE ADVANTAGES

- The brush is removed, and the cost of replacing brush bristles as well as all other brush repairs is saved.
- Better moting is done, resulting in a clean lint with less large trash.
- Loss of lint to motes is reduced and salable lint increased.
- Power required to operate the brush is saved. This amounts to from one-half to as much as three horsepower per linter, depending on speed and type of brush.
- Lint flue system fan can usually be operated at a slower speed, likewise resulting in a saving in power.
- Linter adjustments can be made easier and quicker.
- Delinted seed to huller are clean and free of loose lint.
- Chokeups in the seed rakes are infrequent.

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- Pneumatic lint flue systems
- Lint cleaning Beaters
- Lint condensers
- Moting cyclone separators
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- Dust control systems

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FOR COTTON GINS AND OIL MILLS

The money to cover this loss came out of YOUR pocket, no matter WHERE your gin is located.

Before we can organize an effective fight against fire, ginners must furnish more

FACTS ABOUT FIRE

The Beltwide fire reporting system can provide the necessary facts, but for the system to be really effective, ginners must report each fire, regardless of size.

By R. HERSCHEL McRAE

Educational Specialist
Production and Marketing Division
National Cotton Council

WHEN a cotton gin burns, who takes the loss? "Why, my insurance company," says the average ginner, without giving the matter too much thought.

His answer couldn't be further from the truth. Insurance companies, as such, take no loss whatsoever when a cotton gin burns. The money to cover fire damage, whether large or small, comes right out of the pockets of ginners—and from nowhere else.

By pooling the risk of many ginners, an insurance company protects the individual operator against loss of all his assets in a single stroke of bad luck.

Ginners pay for this protection—not just enough to take care of fire claims, but enough to give the insurance company adequate operating expenses and a reasonable profit besides.

If fire losses go up insurance rates go up and ginners have to pay more for protection. So, make no mistake about it, the burden of fire loss doesn't fall on the insurance people—but squarely on the ginner.

In any event, the damage to machinery, buildings and cotton may be just part of the loss caused by fire. Even a brief shutdown can be costly, especially if it comes during the peak harvesting season, when you may need to operate at full capacity around the clock.

Serious fire damage might cost you an entire season's business. What's more, it might prove difficult to regain customers when and if you did get back into operation.

An additional problem: **Gin employees may leave permanently if laid off; they will probably be idle and nonproductive if kept on the payroll.**

In fact, many a ginner, with his plant levelled by fire, has found it impossible or impractical to make a comeback in the ginning business.

For this reason, if for no other, it's just common sense for the ginner to be fire-conscious—to understand what fire can do to his business, to take practical measures to prevent and control fire in his plant.

It's hard to think of a material that ignites more easily than cotton. It burns very fast and very hot. And down through the years, wherever cotton has been handled or processed, fire has always been a problem.

This has proved especially true for the ginner. He takes a highly combustible product and exposes it to fire hazards that are inevitable in the process of removing foreign material from cotton and separating lint from seed.

Such foreign material as kitchen matches, rocks and metal can easily cause gin fires. And the rapid advancement of mechanical harvesting is constantly making this hazard even greater. Mechanical pickers and strippers not only pick up a great deal of spark-causing foreign material; they also bring in a lot of leaf and stem trash. To remove such trash, more and more ginners are finding it necessary to install additional drying, cleaning and extracting equipment—devices which also increase the fire hazard.

The best information on causes of gin fires comes from the Beltwide fire reporting system inaugurated last year by the National Cotton Ginners' Association. Of the 1,186 fires reported by ginners, 758 were accounted for by foreign material, especially "strike-anywhere" matches, in seed cotton. The remaining 428 could be attributed to carelessness of employees, faulty operation of equipment, or miscellaneous fire hazards at individual plants.

Obviously, it would be impossible to avoid all gin fires. At the same time, it is possible to prevent fires that are due to human neglect. More important, it is possible to keep damage to a low level when fires do occur.

The basic fire prevention measures are not difficult to carry out. Any ginner can:

■ **1. Practice good housekeeping.** A clean plant is much less likely to catch fire than one with accumulations of lint fly, trash, oily rags, and piled-up sweep-

ings. It's a good idea to have a clean-up period every day.

■ **2. Inform his employees and customers of the fire hazard involved in ginning seed cotton that contains matches, rocks and metal.**

■ **3. Furnish safety matches to employes and customers.** Low-cost book matches can be obtained through state ginner associations or the national association. Safety matches help prevent fire, also advertise the gin.

■ **4. Check machinery regularly.** Make sure it is in proper alignment and working condition.

■ **5. Observe recommendations of rating bureau on wiring, location of dryer furnaces or burners, installation of motors and gas system, and the like.**

These are fire prevention measures that can be put into practice at all gins. Often the individual ginner will be able to locate and correct hazards that are peculiar to his own plant.

Many ginners have found that permanent magnetic separators are effective in removing tramp iron from seed cotton. In some areas insurance credits are allowed for installation of such devices.

The matter of **controlling** fires, of keeping damage to an absolute minimum, actually may need more emphasis than fire prevention. Successful control can make the difference between the negligible loss of a few pounds of lint —and a pile of black, twisted metal that once was a gin.

Quick detection and early control of a fire usually don't come about by accident. They result from careful advance preparation for fire emergencies. That's why the alert ginner will:

■ 1. Maintain adequate fire extinguishing equipment as recommended by the insurance rating bureau. Recharge all chemical extinguishers immediately after they are used.

■ 2. Train the gin crew for fire emergencies, assigning a job to each man, holding emergency drills, and instructing all employees in use of control equipment.

■ 3. Extinguish fire in each known hot bale, put a red tag on the fire-packed bale, on the bale preceding and the bale following it, and isolate all three bales for 72 hours.

■ 4. Spot seed cotton trailers so that damage will be held to a minimum if fire breaks out.

Many ginners will be able to think of additional ways of holding down losses. But the main thing, always, is advance preparation for fire emergency—and each fire, no matter how small, is an emergency.

Quite a few organizations are working to help ginners with their fire problems. Some of the main ones are your state and national ginner associations, the National Cotton Council, insurance companies, and Extension Services. One of the things they do is prepare educational materials—posters, for example—on fire prevention and control.

These materials aren't worth anything if they hit your wastbasket as soon as they arrive. Why not use them if they seem to fit your particular conditions? It takes only a few seconds to tack up a couple of posters. And these posters, by making your employees and customers more fire-conscious, someday may save your plant.

All of the persons concerned with the gin fire problem have a common handicap: they lack factual information on causes of fires, on points of origin, and on the extent of losses.

It is hard for the ginner or anyone else to do anything about a problem unless he can analyze it completely. Put yourself in the position of the people who design and produce gin machinery. They would like to turn out machinery that eliminates or minimizes some of the danger of fire. It stands to reason that they could do a better job if they knew precisely how and where fires occur.

The same thing holds true for manufacturers of fire control equipment. Everyone concerned needs to be armed with more facts and fewer opinions.

An effort to assemble these facts is already under way. The Beltwide gin fire reporting system has been in operation for one complete season. Jay Stilley, executive vice-president of the national ginners' association, has announced that it will be continued during the 1953-54 season.

Whether the reporting system will prove worth while depends on how well the individual ginner cooperates. He will get a supply of fire report cards from his state or national association. He will be asked to send in a report card after each fire, regardless of size, with the understanding that the information on individual fires will be held in strict confidence. If enough individual ginners send in full and accurate reports, all of us will soon have access to an invaluable store of factual information on gin fires. This is something we must have if the ginning industry is to organize a really effective fight against fire.

One thing is certain: We can do something about fire if we **want** to. Whether we want to or not is the big question, and it's up to the ginner to provide the answer.

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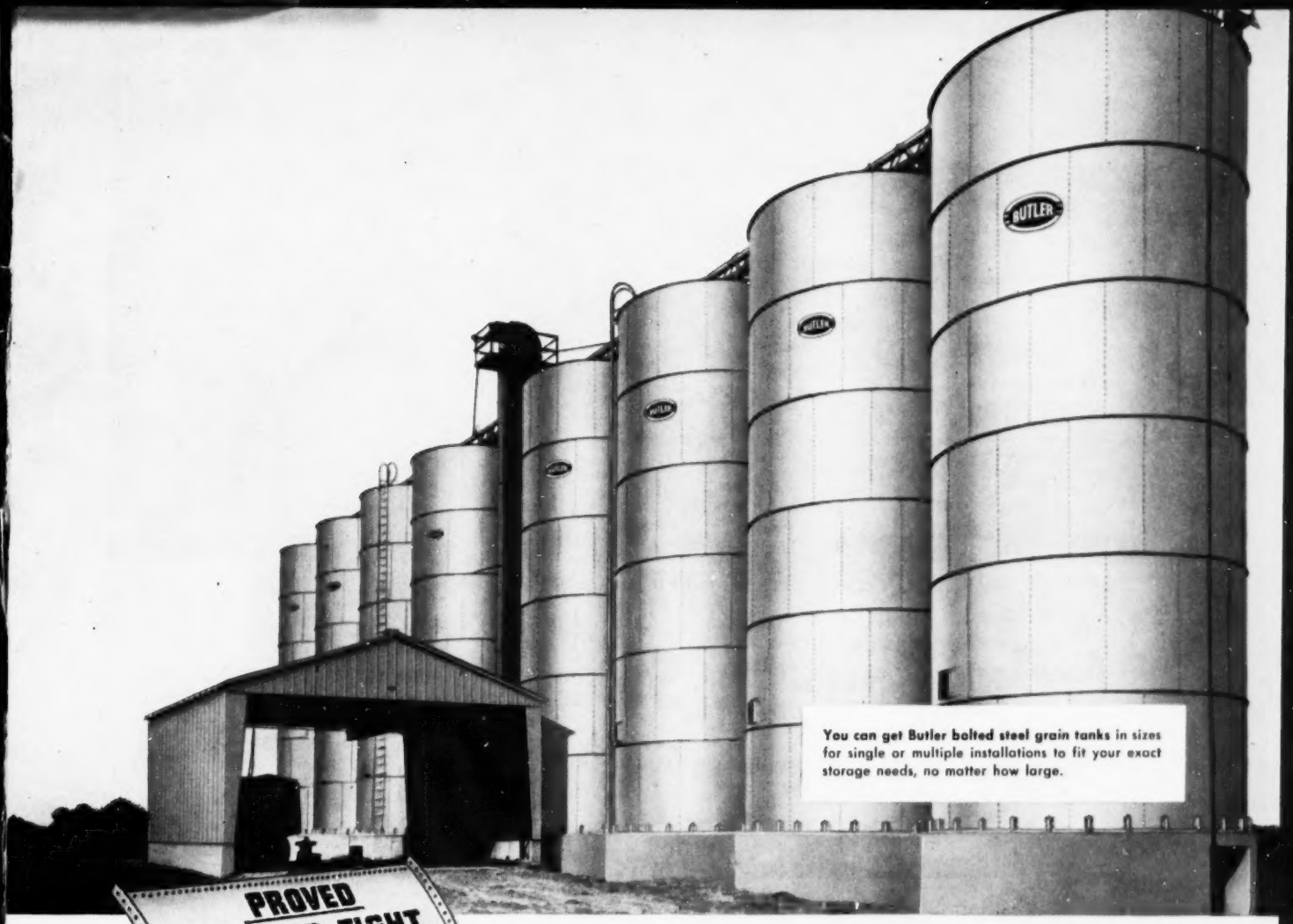
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IRRIGATION ditch in the Pecos-El Paso-Van Horn-Ft. Stockton area of Texas.

Irrigation--A Stabilizing Factor In Texas Cotton Production

ACREAGE under irrigation in Texas has almost doubled in the last 10 years. Last year more than 2 million acres of irrigated cotton produced 1,476,670 bales, or 38.54 percent of the state's total.

By E. H. BUSH and F. C. ELLIOTT

Cotton Gin Specialist and Cotton Work Specialist, Respectively
Texas Agricultural Extension Service

WITH TODAY'S DROUTH taking a heavy toll of agricultural production, farmers are more and more realizing the importance of irrigation. Very few people think of Texas as an irrigated state; however, it is estimated that the state now has more than four million acres under irrigation. This is an estimated 12.9 percent of the irrigated acreage in the U.S. and is of vital importance to the stability of Texas agriculture.

Irrigated acreage in Texas has almost doubled in the last 10 years. Since cotton is the state's major agricultural crop, let's take a look at the importance of irrigation in the cotton-production picture. Dy dividing the state into nine major irrigated areas, we may be able to analyze irrigated cotton production and determine to what extent it affects the total crop.

In 1952, around 689,600 acres were planted to cotton in the lower Rio Grande Valley. An estimated 391,500 acres were irrigated, producing an estimated 236,823 bales out of a total production for the area of 315,763 bales. Thus, 56.8 percent of the total planted acreage was irrigated and produced 75 percent of the crop.

Last year the Pecos, El Paso, Van Horn and Ft. Stockton areas produced an estimated 250,782 bales, all on irrigated land.

In the High Plains area, consisting of some 19 counties with Lubbock in the approximate center, 39 percent of the total 1952 harvested cotton acreage was irrigated and produced 73 percent of the crop.

In the Wichita Valley last year, 21.4 percent of the acreage that was irrigated accounted for 54.4 percent of the cotton produced.

In the old Cystral City irrigated area the entire production of cotton in 1952 was on irrigated land. Drouth cut dryland production to zero there last year.

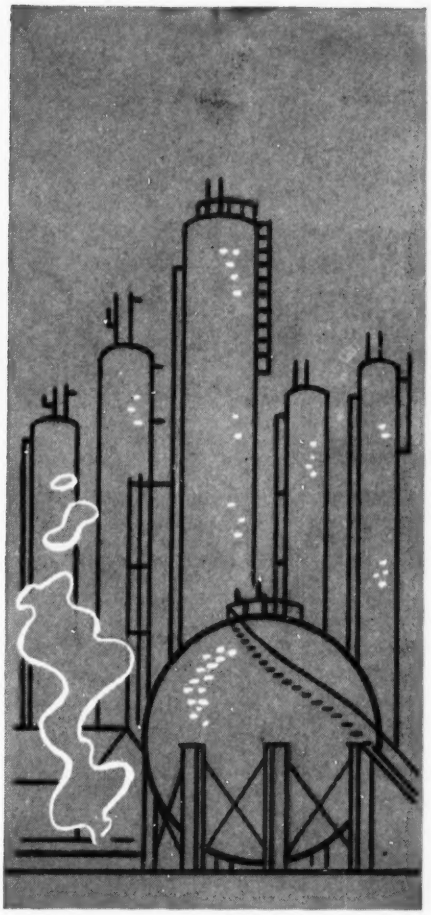
A new irrigated area is rapidly developing in the Brazos River Valley. Last year an estimated 1,500 acres were irrigated and produced 1,000 bales. All indications lead us to believe this area will rapidly develop into one of the most important irrigated cotton-producing regions in Texas.

The Corpus area in Nueces County has a small irrigated acreage that has paid off in drouth years. It is estimated that approximately 8,000 acres irrigated last year produced some 8,000 bales.

A small irrigated area in Brown County last year produced an estimated 1,600 bales on 2,000 acres.

In Maverick County last year, approximately 10,250 acres under irrigation produced an estimated 7,800 bales of cotton. This was virtually 100 percent of the county's total production.

Looking at the state's 1952 cotton acreage and production figures as a whole, we find that 2,011,447 acres, or



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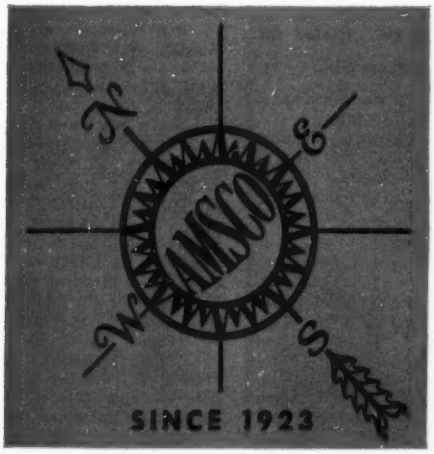

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EIGHT of the nine major irrigated areas of Texas (all but Crystal City, in Zavala County) discussed in the accompanying article are set off by heavy lines on the map. Figures in the northernmost tier of counties show estimated 1953 cotton acreage under irrigation. Figures are in thousands.

18.8 percent, of the 10,700,000-acre total were irrigated. Of the 3,808,000 bales produced in 1952, 1,476,670 bales, or 38.54 percent, came from irrigated acreage. Impressive as these figures are, there is another statistic of even greater importance. The state's average acre yield last year was 171 pounds of lint, but the average for the irrigated acreage was 267 pounds, an increase of 96 pounds per acre.

In looking at these figures it is apparent that irrigation is not only a healthy and profitable business, but a practice that is a stabilizing influence in the production of quality cotton.

• Barring serious drouth, USDA economists predict an output of around three billion pounds more milk this year than last.

Tennessee Ginners' Tour of Stoneville Laboratory

As this issue goes to press, Tennessee ginners are at Stoneville, Miss., on a tour of USDA's Cotton Ginning Laboratory. Dates are July 29-30. The tour is being sponsored by Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association, in cooperation with Tennessee Extension Service and USDA.

The ginners are studying the latest methods and machinery for turning out the best quality cotton and taking part in discussions of ginning problems and procedures. Special emphasis is being placed on the ginning of machine-picked cotton. Two panel discussions, one on Drying, Cleaning and Ginning Machine-Picked Cotton, and the other on Problems Connected With Ginning Machine-Picked Cotton in High Rainfall Areas, are providing the ginners with an opportunity to exchange ideas and ask questions about problems faced in handling their growing volume of machine-picked cotton.

Laboratory personnel scheduled to discuss various ginning problems are Charles A. Bennett, who will talk on Engineering and Technological Advancements in Ginning; John Ross, on Ginning Cost Factors; and Thomas E. Wright and G. N. Franks, on Current Research in Cleaning. Others who were to discuss ginning problems included J. E. Oglesbee, Jr., Atlanta, USDA Extension ginning specialist; M. T. Gowder, Tennessee Extension agricultural engineer; and Tennessee Ginners Allen Robertson, Robert Sweatt and Hall Shaw. The two-day tour is to include visits to Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott; and the Delta Branch Experiment Station farm.

Pest and Weed Control Discussed at Fresno

A summary of the effectiveness of different pesticides in 1953 and a panel discussion of the various methods of weed control with particular reference to cotton were topics for discussion when the Central California Agricultural Forum met at the Student Union Building at Fresno State College, Fresno, July 29.

Dr. Guy F. McLeod, vice-president of Sunland Industries, led the discussion on pesticides. Assisting on the panel were Gordon L. Smith, University of California; Dick Break, L. R. Hamilton, Inc.; Dr. A. C. Sessions, California Spray Chemical Corp.; Luther Jones, University of California; Ed Swift, California Extension Service; and Bill Shilling, Sunkist Growers. Practical and theoretical sides of pest control were stressed during the discussion.

Bill Harvey, Extension weed control specialist, led discussions on cotton weed control. Principal emphasis was placed on control of Russian knapweed and morning glory, and chemical and electrical control were also discussed.

Murray Pryor, California Department of Agriculture; W. J. Wolgamott, California Electrical Farm Service; Chet Conley, Merced County farm advisor; Harry Schmall, Mendota; Herbert F. Miller, Jr., agricultural engineer, Bureau of Plant Industry, USDA; Robert Drake, Coberly and Plumb Agricultural Chemicals, Hanford; and Richard Price, Mid-State Chemical Supply Co., Fowler, discussed cotton weed control.

Soybean Oil Use on Rise

Though vegetable shortening provides the largest single market for soybean oil, recent statistics indicate that margarine may well win that position in the not-too-distant future.

Increased consumer demand for margarine has more than tripled the margarine industry's requirements for soybean oil in the past 10 years, Geo. M. Strayer, secretary of the American Soybean Association, said.

In the first four months of this year, soybean oil going into margarine was 17 percent above the comparable period a year ago. To June 1, 301,811,000 pounds were used by margarine manufacturers, an annual rate of over 720 million pounds, Strayer said.

Only 199,187,000 pounds of soybean oil were utilized in margarine in 1943. Last year, the total jumped to 644,349,000 pounds, an increase of 445,162,000 pounds, or 223 percent.

In the same 10-year period, soybean oil used in shortening increased from 568,405,000 pounds to 849,457,000 pounds, or 49 percent. In the first five months of this year 363,063,000 pounds went into shortening, as contrasted to 336,141,000 pounds in the same period of 1952, an increase of eight percent, he said.

Soybean oil is used in other edible products, such as salad oils, mayonnaise and cooking oils. U.S. Bureau of the Census figures show that 51,303,000 pounds were utilized in these products in the first five months of 1953. Last year 42,880,000 pounds were taken by manufacturers in the same space of time, an increase this year over last of 20 percent. The long-term increase in consumption of soybean oil in these products from 1943 through 1952, was 113 percent.

More than half the weight of all fats and oils used in modern margarine is highly refined soybean oil—most of it hydrogenated. Margarine is 80 percent fats and vegetable oils and 16 percent skim milk. The remainder consists of salt, vitamin carriers, coloring matter and other miscellaneous ingredients.

"Margarine manufacturers use domestic oils and provide one of the most promising markets for the thousands of U.S. farmers producing soybean oil," Strayer said. "With the expanding markets for margarine, shortening, and other soybean oil products, the prospects for continued high level production of soybean oil meals are good," he said.

Glidden Company Expands Storage Facilities

Construction of a $650,000 addition to the grain and soybean storage facilities at The Glidden Company's soybean processing plant in Indianapolis, Ind., has been announced by Dwight P. Joyce, president.

The new facilities, scheduled for completion by October of this year, will double the grain and soybean storage space at the plant, bringing its total capacity up to three million bushels.

The expanded storage facilities at the Indianapolis plant, plus the two-million-bushel storage capacity of the Glidden Company's Chicago plant, will give the company a total midwestern grain and soybean storage capacity of five million bushels.

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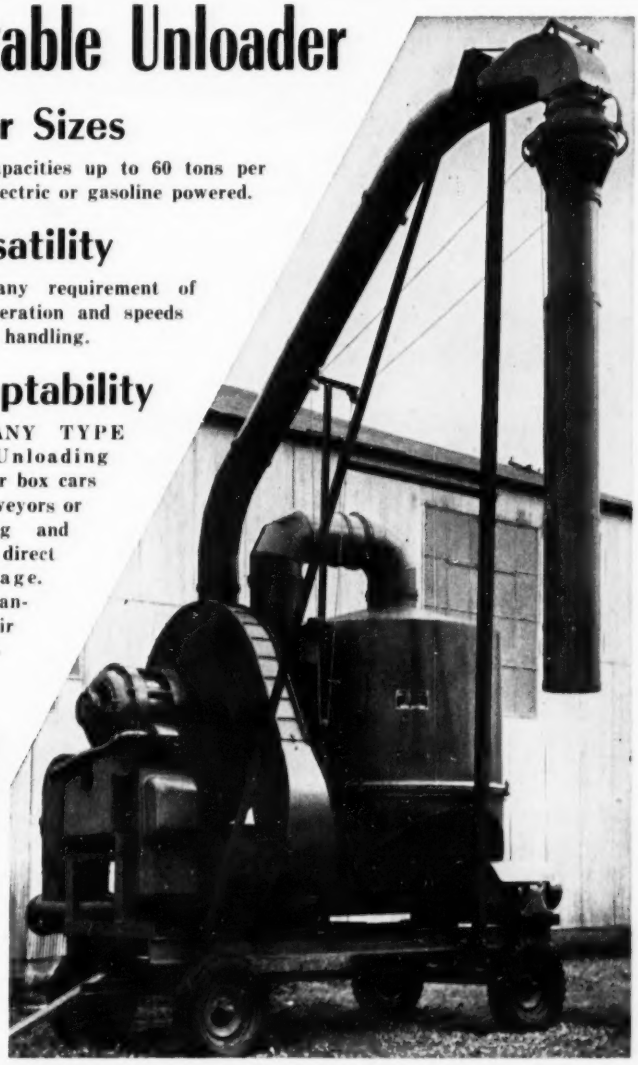

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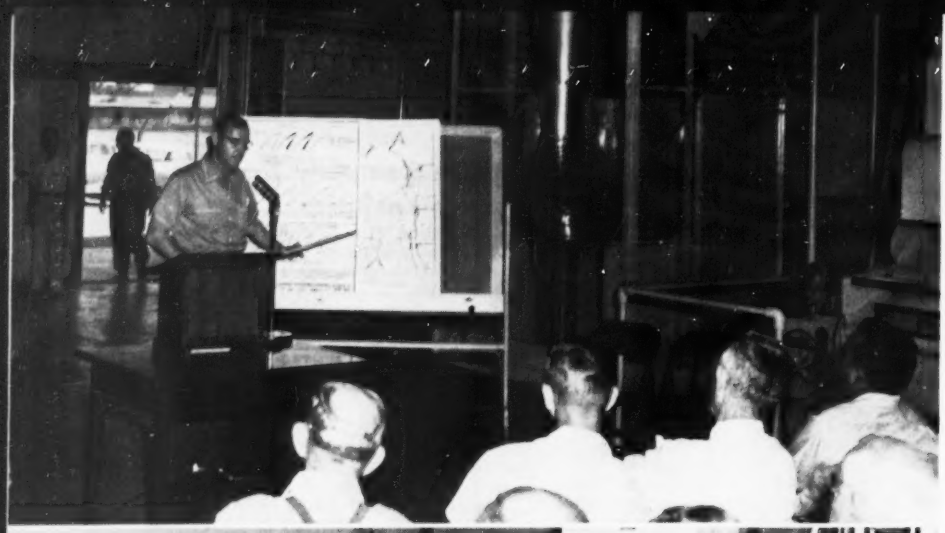

In Alabama and Georgia

Eight Gin Schools Held July 7-17

■ FIVE machinery manufacturers team with gin associations and Extension to aid in improving 1953 ginning efficiency.

Close to 525 Alabama and Georgia gin operators took advantage of the opportunity to improve their knowledge of today's ginning techniques at eight ginning schools held at points in the two states between July 7 and July 17.

First of the schools was held by Continental Gin Co. for North Alabama ginners at Cullman July 7, with about 70 in attendance. The Continental school for South Alabama ginners was held July 9 at Troy, with some 45 in attendance.

The Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Co. school for Alabama and Georgia ginners was held July 9 at the factory in Columbus, Ga. Company officials report a good attendance and say they consider the school an outstanding success. S. K. Dimon, Cen-Tennial president, welcomed the ginners to Columbus. The ginners toured the factory, saw the demonstration plant in operation, were given a barbecue luncheon, and attended classes to receive instruction in the operation of Cen-Tennial equipment.

Lummus Cotton Gin Co. reports that approximately 200 attended the school for Alabama-Georgia ginners at its factory in Columbus July 10. Classes were conducted in the demonstration plant and a barbecue luncheon served in an adjoining building. Instructors included A. L. Vandergriff, Billy Thompson, Don Van Doorn, Bill Doss, R. A. Briscoe and E. T. Pendergraph. They used charts, actual machines and demonstrations to instruct the operators on how to obtain maximum performance and proper maintenance of Lummus machinery. Program theme was Better Ginning Through Better Methods.

The first of two Murray Company of Texas schools was held July 14 at Enterprise, Ala., for gin operators of that state. About 55 were present and received instruction in the operation of Murray equipment at the gin plant of the Enterprise Oil Co. Instructors included Fred O. Weldon, assistant Dallas district sales manager; Morrison Davis, Atlanta; E. L. Parks, Memphis; Larry Skinner, Dallas, and Ed Smith, Columbia, S. C., representative of the John E. Mitchell Co., Dallas.

About 50 Georgia ginners attended another Murray school at the company's demonstration plant in Atlanta July 15. The same instructors, with the exception of Morrison Davis, were in charge of the classes. Ginners were given instruction in the operation of Mitchell equipment at both Murray schools.

The two final schools were held for

Gin School Photoviews

■ FIRST and second pictures were made at the Lummus school held July 10 at Columbus, Ga. Third and fourth pictures were made at the Murray school held at Enterprise, Ala., July 14.

Georgia ginners by Continental at Homer and Lyons, Ga., July 16 and July 17, respectively, with a total of some 70 ginners present.

Sponsors of the schools were the participating gin machinery manufacturers, the Alabama and Georgia state ginners' associations and the Extension Services of the two states. Lawrence Ennis, Jr., Auburn, Alabama Extension ginning specialist, and J. C. Oglesbee, Jr., Atlanta, USDA Extension ginning specialist, assisted in arranging and conducting the schools.

• Ark-Mo Ginners Set Meeting Dates

PLANS are almost complete for the 1953 district meetings of the Arkansas - Missouri Ginners' Association, according to W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president. Ginners are urged to attend and to take their entire gin crew. All meetings will begin at 10 a.m. and places and hosts are indicated

Dates and towns for meetings follow, and places and hosts are indicated where arrangements have been completed:

Aug. 11—District 10, Magnolia, Ark.

Aug. 12—District 8, England, Ark., Fishers Cafe, Cobb Bros.

Aug. 13—District 7, Marianna, Ark., Cottage Inn, Adkins-Phelps.

Aug. 18—District 11, McGehee, Ark., high school.

Aug. 19—District 9, Pine Bluff, Ark., Oakland Park, Adkins-Phelps.

Aug. 20—District 5, Newport, Ark.

Aug. 21—District 6, Marked Tree, Ark., Marked Tree Delinting Co.

Aug. 25—District 4, Blytheville, Ark., Legion Hut, Blytheville Fertilizer Co.

Aug. 26—District 3, Walnut Ridge, Ark., chamber of commerce, Ark Mo Plant Food Co.

Aug. 27—District 2, Kennett, Mo., city park, Dunklin County Warehouse Co.

Aug. 28—District 1, Sikeston, Mo., Missouri Plant Food Co.

Cotton Grading Bill Proposed by Gore

Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee has introduced a bill in the Senate to eliminate confusion and delays in the grading of imported cotton at American customs stations. The bill would switch the responsibility for grading cotton imports to USDA. Grading is now done by the Customs Bureau.

Midsouth Gin Exhibit Dates Selected

March 18-19-20, 1954, have been selected as dates for the third annual Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit, according to W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president of the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association. The exhibit will be held in Memphis, and the Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners associations will hold annual conventions there on the same dates.

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• Prison Buys Cattle

TEXAS PRISON SYSTEM is entering the livestock business on a large scale with the purchase of 1,500 head of cattle. Unlike most Texas cattle areas, the pastures of the system's 73,000 acres of Gulf Coast area land are in good shape. Reasons for increasing cattle production are cheap cattle, anticipated drop of $600,000 in cotton revenue, the expected cut in cotton acreage allotments and an increased prison population which calls for more income.

• Report Gin Fires

GIN OPERATORS are urged to file a report for every fire occurring in their plant, no matter how small, as the system of reporting gin fires which was inaugurated last year on a Beltwide basis moves into its second year. (See R. Herschel McRae's article on gin fires beginning on Page 11 of this issue.)

State gin associations will distribute cards and assemble all fire reports in their respective states before sending the information to the national association for final tabulation.

Last year's reporting system indicated that one out of every three gin fires was caused by strike-anywhere matches dropped in seed cotton unlit and ignited during the ginning process. As a result state ginners' associations this year are offering safety matches to ginners on a quantity price basis as one means of fighting the fire hazard.

The fire reporting system was organized by the ginners with the cooperation of the General Adjustment Bureau and the National Cotton Council.

• Frozen Milk

WHOLE MILK may be kept in the average home freezer for six weeks without losing its flavor, according to researchers at Michigan State College, East Lansing. Homogenized and pasteurized milk stored at 20° below zero F. kept satisfactorily for the six-week period. Researchers are still working to discover why the keeping quality of milk was better in September than in December.

• Du Pont's New Tire Yarn

A NEW high-tenacity rayon yarn to be sold under the trade name "Super Cordura" has been developed by Du Pont and is expected to be widely used in automobile and truck tires. A Du Pont official describes the development of the new tire cord yarn as "the greatest single improvement in high-tenacity rayon since the Du Pont Company introduced 'Cordura' rayon tire yarn in 1935."

Thus cotton, already practically out of the tire cord market, stands to take additional losses in this field of consumption. As Rhea Blake of the National Cotton Council put it some time ago, we were "researched" out of the tire cord market and not priced out of it. The development of Du Pont's new tire cord yarn affords additional evidence of the ever-increasing need for more research and education aimed at developing new markets—and holding old ones—for cotton.

• 2,4-D Damage Suit

LAST WEEK 104 Dallas County, Texas, farmers filed suit against the Dallas County Flood Control District for damage to their 1952 cotton crop which they blamed on careless use of 2,4-D. In their petition the farmers said directors of the district ordered thousands of small trees in the floodway between the levees destroyed as a flood control measure. The petitioners claim the chemical was blown through the trees with "a terrific force in total disregard for the effect it would have on cotton crops in the vicinity." Further, the petition says, "The 2,4-D was carried many feet above the trees into the air. Great quantities . . . drifted over a wide area and settled on cotton plants in much of Dallas, Collin and Denton Counties, causing extensive damage." Individual claims range from $250 into the thousands of dollars and are said to average about $2,000 each.

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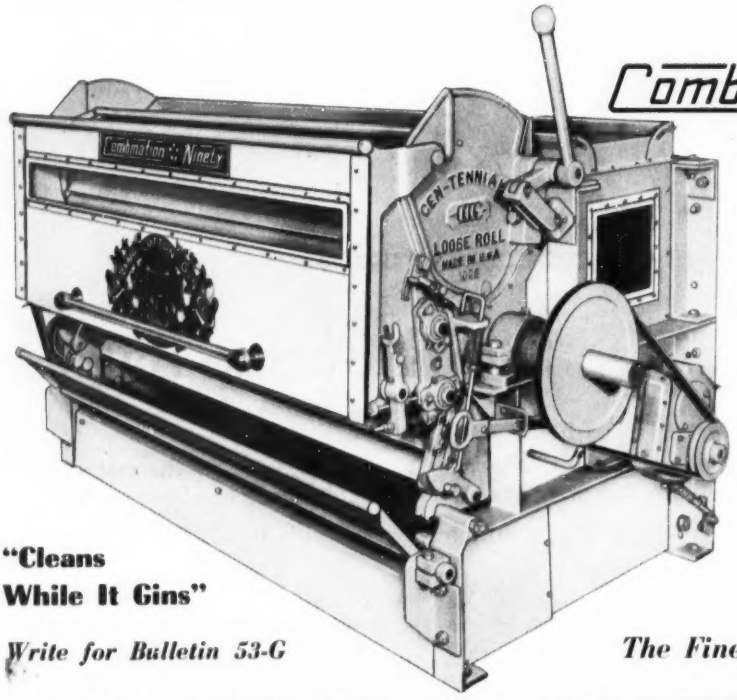

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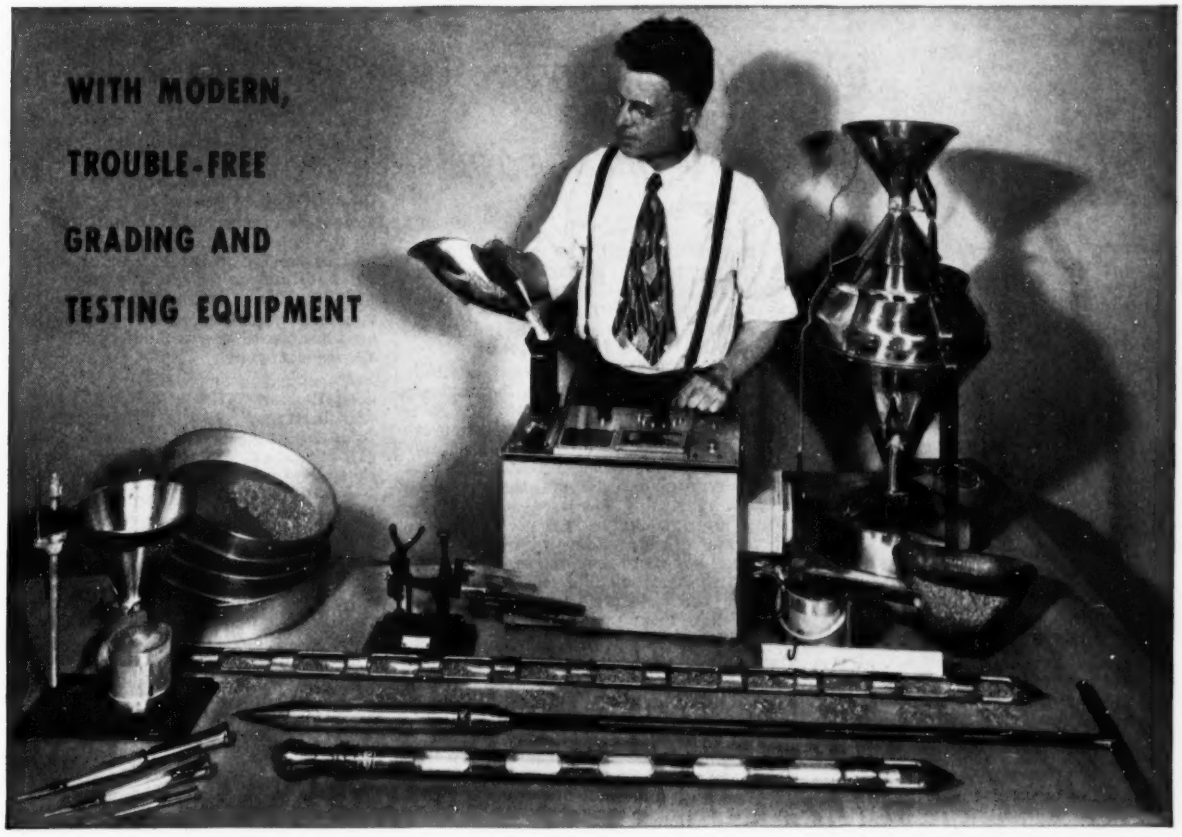

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From our Washington Bureau

By FRED BAILEY

Washington Representative

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Controls Vote Vital to GOP**—There's more than the price and amount of the 1954 cotton and wheat crops riding on the outcome of the grower votes for or against controls. The balloting requiring a two-thirds "Yes" vote for curbs to take effect, could cause a mile-wide split in the ranks of the GOP.

It boils down to a struggle—hitherto pretty well concealed—between Republican members of Congress and the Agriculture Department. Leading GOP farm legislators and Secretary Benson have been polite and respectful in their dealings, but underneath there has been considerable tension.

Reason for the undercurrent of strain in USDA-Congressional relations boils down to this: Benson's concern that farmers will get more help from government than is consistent with his ideas of individual freedom of action . . . and concern among lawmakers that assistance to farmers may be short of what is needed to assure their re-election next year.

The controls issue could be the spark that sets off the fireworks.

Most influential farm legislators would prefer a hole in the head to a "No" vote from growers on controls. Such a vote, they think, would mean mountainous supplies next year that make current stocks look like a mole hill.

It would also mean a 50-percent instead of 90-percent-of-parity support price during the months and weeks just prior to congressional elections. Lawmakers figure this alone would be enough to catapult them from their seats in Congress.

They are doing what they can to insure that growers vote for controls.

• **Expect Easing of Cotton Controls** — Agreement among embattled lawmakers representing the cotton West and East as to changes in quota-allotment legislation had not been reached as this issue went to press. The problem probably won't have been solved as you read this, since there was little question the lawmakers were going to miss their Aug. 1 adjournment target by at least a two- or three-week margin.

Despite delays, however, insiders here still appear sure the probable controls over cotton will be eased. Big question was whether southern states, along with western growing areas, should be given bigger allotments than would be called for under present law.

Best guess is they will be given some relief. Lawmakers from the South wield too much power over farm legislation to be safely ignored.

• **Korean Truce, but "Remain on Guard"** —The truce in Korea has brought admonitions from Washington, as forecast here, for the U.S. citizenry to remain on guard. Our "military posture" ought to be kept strong and rigid, Administration leaders insist. They warn that there should be no letdown in defense efforts, nor should parents expect a sudden reduction in U.S. military forces.

Whether such an emergency attitude can be maintained, along with economic conditions that usually accompany it, is being seriously questioned by observers here. Even the President, upon announcing the Korean truce, unwittingly provided reason to conclude that a truce almost inevitably means a letdown. He said, and probably was reflecting the thoughts of thousands of other parents, that he hoped to see his son get home soon from Korea. The lesson for agriculture and industry can be summed up about like this:

Don't base plans on government proclamations about what should or should not be done in the light of a truce—watch what actually happens, instead.

• **More Than He Asked For**—Funds for regular operations of the Agriculture Department in the current fiscal year, as finally approved by Congress, are more than Secretary Benson had asked and only slightly less than last year.

Highlights include:

(1) A new fund of $5 million, to be spent by the Soil Conservation Service, for pilot-plant work in small watersheds to improve flood control and conservation on farms. This is being interpreted in Washington as a major step in the struggle to put more flood control emphasis on projects near the farm "where floods begin" and less on giant downstream dams.

(2) Maintenance of conservation subsidies at $195 million, $55 million more than Benson wanted, but still $55 million less than in recent years.

(3) REA electrification loan authority of $135 million, $40 million more than Benson asked; and $67.5 million for REA telephone loans, $17.5 million more than Benson requested.

(4) For research, $45¼ million, about $1 million more than last year. Benson had asked for about $1½ million more. In addition to these research funds, $13½ million was approved for payments to state experiment stations, also an increase of approximately $1 million above last year.

Appropriations for USDA's "regular" activities of $720½ million compares with last year's $736¼ million. Although these figures represent a saving of some $15½ million, there are two points to remember in keeping the record straight:

First, the appropriation figures represent "new" budget allowances. Money left over from appropriations of previous years is not included and, if spent, would boost the actual total.

Second, the regular appropriations figures do not include the big losses that may occur in supporting farm prices. These cannot be predicted with certain accuracy in advance, but total agricultural spending in the current year may exceed $2 billion.

• **Food for Germans Riles Russkies** — If White House strategists decide that surplus food sent overseas for Red Germany has fed some hungry people, and embarrassed the Russians, you can probably look for more moves along the same line.

Screaming of Malenkov & Co. against U.S. food shipments is taken in Washington as evidence that the Eisenhower action has been effective.

Problem for the Oil Mills

Mildewed Cottonseed Pellets

■ THEY ARE dangerous to livestock and damage the prestige of the mills and their products. Ward cautions crushers to guard against mildewing.

NCPA Educational Service Director A. L. Ward cautioned oil mills recently to take necessary steps to prevent mildew developing on the surface of cottonseed pellets going into drouth areas. "This problem," Ward points out, "has been occurring most frequently in the pelleting of government-owned cottonseed meal for use in the drouth areas. Shipments have been rushed to make the feed available for the cattlemen and, therefore, the mills concerned have not followed their usual precautions."

In some cases, it is reported, mills receiving carlot shipments of meal unload from end of the car and load sacked pellets into the other end at the same time. Pellets not given time to cool, especially when shipped in poorly ventilated cars are likely to mildew before arriving at destination.

"Leading feeding authorities," Ward says, "have advised us that such mildewed cottonseed pellets may cause death when fed to sheep and serious digestive disturbances when fed to horses. We do not have evidence that such mildewed pellets will be harmful to cattle."

In addition to the danger to livestock fed these pellets, the prestige of the mills, the industry and their products is damaged in such cases. It behooves the mills to do everything possible to prevent pellets from mildewing.

• Delta Gin School Set for August

The fourth annual Delta Gin Owners and Operators Short Course will be held in Greenville, Miss., and Memphis on Aug. 11, 13, and 14 according to Hubert B. Crosby, Greenville, chairman of the Delta Council ginning improvement committee.

Split dates, with the school recessed on Aug. 12, have been scheduled to allow area ginners time to go from the Washington County Courtroom at Greenville—scene of the Aug. 11 meeting—to the gin manufacturers' branch plants at Memphis—locations for the school on Aug. 13-14.

"We are planning the Memphis meetings so that ginners attending the course may receive firsthand instruction from the manufacturers' key personnel," Crosby says. "Unusual opportunities to examine the complex processes of modern cotton ginning will be available to the ginners at the branch plants and emphasis will be placed on gin operation to maintain and improve cotton quality."

The first day of the ginners' school at Greenville will be given over to discussions and panel presentations by leaders in the ginning, textile and cotton producing fields. A barbecue luncheon given by the oil mills of the Delta area will be an entertainment feature of the opening session.

Special attendance committees have been set up in area counties to assist in obtaining advance registration for the ginners' school. The committees are composed of local gin leaders, county agents and persons interested in maintaining and improving cotton quality.

Attendance from all northeast Mississippi counties at the Memphis session is being urged as well as from the Delta and part-Delta counties. Ginners desiring information about the school are requested to contact the Delta Council headquarters at Stoneville.

The Delta Gin Owners and Operators Short Course is sponsored by the Delta Council and the Mississippi Extension Service, in cooperation with gin machinery manufacturers.

Garland Jessup, Ex-Ginner, Dies at Jonesboro, Ark.

Garland Jessup, Jonesboro, Ark., died July 23 at the age of 48. Jessup, who operated cotton gins and delinting plants at Arbyrd, Mo., and Jonesboro, had been in ill health two months. He also operated the Jessup-Miller orchards near Jonesboro.

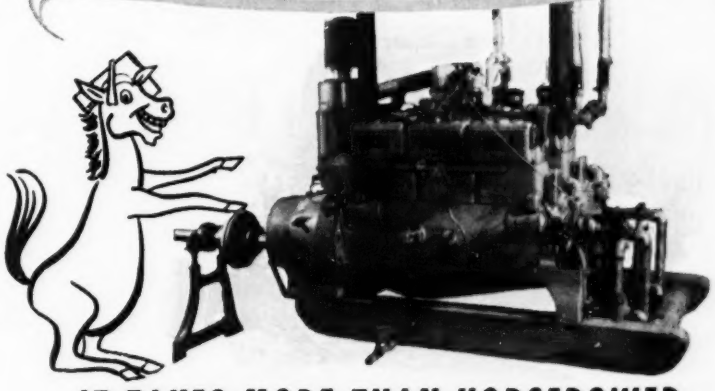
Born in Harrisburg, Ark., Jessup had been a resident of Jonesboro for 30 years. He was a member of the First Methodist Church.

Survivors are his wife; a son, William Jessup, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Jessup, all of Jonesboro.

Physical Standard Set Up For Good Middling Grade

USDA has set up a physical standard for good middling cotton to become effective Aug. 1. In the past good middling has been traded on the basis of a descriptive standard. USDA has announced that sample copies of the new physical standard will be made available as soon as possible.

Let's Talk Horse Sense about Horsepower



IT TAKES MORE THAN HORSEPOWER TO GIVE YOU EFFICIENT GIN POWER

To handle rated load capacity for long and extended periods takes more than horsepower. It takes high torque developed at moderate speeds by a heavy-duty industrial engine. Minneapolis-Moline industrial engines are especially designed and built to stand continuous heavy load operation because they develop *more torque* at *normal* operating speeds.

MM MINNEAPOLIS MOLINE MODERN MACHINERY HEAVY DUTY GIN POWER means HIGH-TURBULENCE COMBUSTION plus EXTRA HEAVY CONSTRUCTION

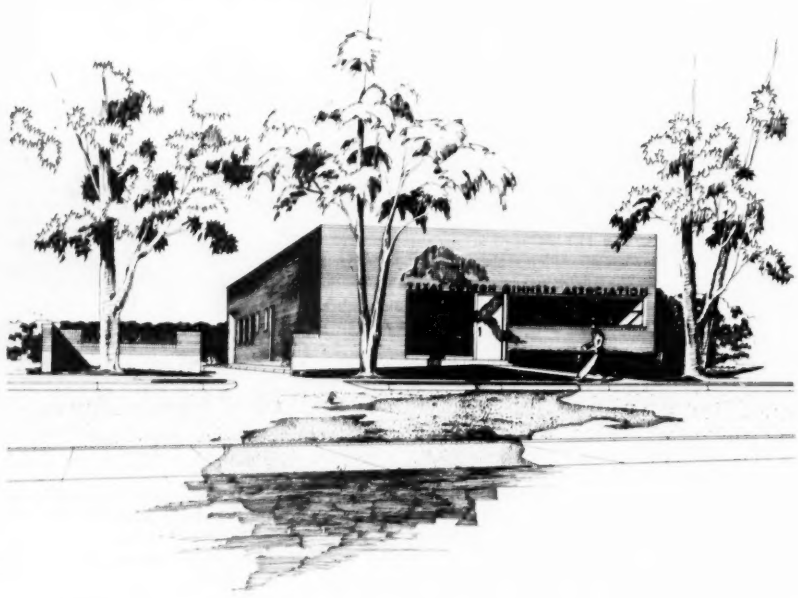
Compare the extra weight and extra strength of MM Engines. Note the large, sturdy crankshaft with its husky cheeks and throws . . . the larger bearings which reduce combustion pressures . . . the extra crankcase depth below the center line of the crankshaft. Examine all these factors in terms of overall performance and longer engine life, and you'll see there's real horse sense in every part of MM heavy-duty design

Let's talk horse sense about value, too. MM puts heavy-duty horsepower on the high production line to give you dependable, long-lasting engines for less.

Get the facts today on front or rear power take-off and choice of rotation as well as PTO speeds that meet your needs and save you money.

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

Break Ground for New Texas Ginners' Association Building



Architect George Edwards' drawing of the beautiful new headquarters building of the Texas and National ginners' associations to be located at 3720-22 Race St. in Dallas.

THE NEW BUILDING of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association to be erected on the Association's own property in Dallas only two blocks from the present headquarters will provide the organization with space badly needed to function smoothly along present lines. The new address will be 3720-22 Race St.

The building will also serve as headquarters office of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, of which Jay C. Stilley is executive vice-president. Stilley holds the same office with the Texas association.

Ground for the building was broken July 27. The 38x86-foot structure will be on a lot 67x100 feet, thus providing approximately 2,500 square feet of space for parking. This space will be cemented.

The building will be set back 14 feet from the sidewalk to preserve five big trees on the lot and to provide a lawn in front of the structure. It will be one story, but a second floor can be added if it is ever needed.

Of a total of 3,250 square feet of inside building space, 1,300 square feet will be office space. Steel braces will be used throughout and there will be no interior posts or pillars. The walls will be face brick, backed by concrete blocks. All doors and windows will have aluminum frames.

The building will be cooled in summer by an eight-ton air conditioning unit and kept warm in winter by three heating units. There will be adequate and well-arranged space for equipment used to issue the Texas and National association bulletins and special shelving for storage of all needed supplies. The building will have an overhead door, opening onto the parking lot at the side, making it easy to load and unload supplies.

Plans for the new building provide for an 8x8-foot vault-type room, which will be virtually fireproof, for storage of important records.

Executive Vice-President Stilley advises that the land and the building are to be paid for out of the Texas association's reserve fund built up over the past seven years from profits realized through Association publications like The Cotton Ginners Journal Yearbook and the Red Book.

Present at the ground-breaking July 27 were Stilley; Architect George Edwards; Joe Anna Quillin, assistant to Stilley; and Bobby Cartlidge, office secretary.

Shown at ground-breaking for the new building, left to right: Architect George Edwards; Joe Anna Quillin, assistant to Jay C. Stilley; Stilley, and Bobby Cartlidge, office secretary.

Commercial Peanut Stocks

The supply of peanuts held in off-farm positions at the end of June totaled 498 million pounds, equivalent farmers' stock basis, according to preliminary figures reported to USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is four percent more than the 478 million pounds in commercial positions a year ago, 21 percent above similar holdings of 413 million pounds on June 30, 1951, and the largest holdings for the date in any year of record going back to 1939.

However, of the 498 million pounds held in off-farm positions this June 30, about 184 million pounds are farmers' stock peanuts of the 1951 and 1952 crops held by the Commodity Credit Corporation. This compares with CCC holdings of 142 million pounds at this time last year.

The quantity of farmers' stock peanuts held in all off-farm positions, reported at 288 million pounds including 1951 and 1952 crop peanuts held by the government—is about five percent larger than stocks on June 30, 1952. It exceeds comparable holdings on this date for any other year of record.

Current holdings of shelled edible peanuts total 126 million pounds (195 million pounds, equivalent farmers' stock basis). This is about seven percent more than a year ago, but about the same as in 1951. These holdings of 126 million pounds are above those for this date in 1948, 1949 and 1950, but below those in any year of the 1943-47 period.

Peanut Support Prices

Support prices for 1953-crop peanuts by types and areas have been announced by USDA. Minimum price supports are based on a national average of not less than $237.60 per ton, as announced in April this year. They will be increased if 90 percent of parity at the beginning of the marketing year (Aug. 1) exceeds that price.

The price support average of $237.60 is slightly below the final average of $239.40 on the 1952 crop because of a decline in the parity price, USDA says.

CCC Advisors To Convene

The new Commodity Credit Corporation advisory board appointed by President Eisenhower on July 16 will hold its first meeting Aug. 6-7, according to USDA. Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, National Cotton Council, Memphis, is a member of the board.

Others who are members include Rudolph K. Froker, dean, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison; Theodore Funk, Funk Brothers Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill., and Arnold W. Groth, vice-president, National Association of Wheat Growers, Imperial, Neb.

Drilling Wells To Irrigate Valley Crops

SHOWN HERE is one of the wells being drilled by farmers in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, where drouth has created a desperate water shortage. The Rio Grande, major source of irrigation water, stopped flowing early in June at Laredo and below for the first time in history.

That's why ginners prefer U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties!

• Ginners have less trouble with U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties because they are made of tough steel designed to resist severe strain at the buckles and to hold bales firm and safe from press to destination.

The quality of U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties can be closely controlled because, from ore to finished product, they are under the single supervision of the South's largest steel mill and the world's largest producer of cotton ties.

Be safe . . . be sure . . . order the U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties you need from warehouses conveniently located in the Cotton Belt.

LOOK FOR THE T
on the buckle of genuine
U·S·S ARROW
COTTON TIES

The standard bundle of U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties contains 30 ties, 11½ feet in length, and 30 buckles. It weighs approximately 45 pounds. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 19 gauge steel.

Special Arrow Ties, 12 feet in length, weigh about 60 pounds per bundle of 30 ties and 30 buckles. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 18 gauge steel.

High Density Compress Bands are also available 30 ties to the bundle in specified lengths, without buckles.

TENNESSEE COAL & IRON
DIVISION
UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, FAIRFIELD, ALABAMA
UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY, NEW YORK

U·S·S ARROW COTTON TIES USS

UNITED STATES STEEL

A Choice of

Two Defoliants

for a more profitable cotton harvest

Pennsalt ENDOTHAL*

Endothal is a liquid cotton defoliant that causes the cotton plant to shed its leaves earlier and more uniformly. As a result, (1) mature bolls open faster; (2) picking efficiency is increased, both hand and mechanical; (3) fewer pickings are required to clean a field; (4) quality is improved—trash and leaf-stain are reduced; (5) boll rot and insect control are aided.

To the grower this means a saving in time and in labor, as well as better cotton—in short, a more profitable harvest!

Endothal is easy to use, dependable in its action. It mixes easily with water in the spray tank, requires no special equipment. Because it takes effect quickly, rain occurring five or six hours after treatment will not ordinarily interfere with plant response.

Endothal is effective at relatively low-gallon-per-acre rates, and is particularly valuable under certain conditions of plant maturity where defoliants often fail. It is available in handy five-gallon cans and in 54-gallon drums.

Pennsalt DE-FOL-ATE*

De-Fol-Ate, an outstanding Pennsalt development, provides the maximum advantages of a chlorate-type defoliant which contains no boron. It causes mature bolls to open uniformly—thus making it easier to pick plants clean.

De-Fol-Ate is not acutely toxic or unpleasant to handle, also acts as a fire-suppressant by making cotton less flammable. It is a soluble powder and dissolves readily in the spray tank. It forms a clear solution in a matter of seconds and needs no further agitation. It is available in 100 pound drums.

TWO SERVICE BULLETINS Handy, helpful, "how-to-do-it" bulletins on these products are yours for the asking. For either or both of them, write to the Pennsalt office nearest you. Address: Agricultural Chemicals Department, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia 7, Pa.; Bryan, Texas; Montgomery, Alabama.

***Endothal (disodium 3,6 endoxohexahydrophthalate) and De-Fol-Ate are trade marks of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. The manufacture and use of Endothal as a defoliant and herbicide are covered by one or more of the following U. S. Patents: 2,550,494; 2,576,080; 2,576,081; 2,576,083. Patent pending on DE-FOL-ATE.**

Pennsalt makes a complete line of effective cotton insecticides, both dusts and sprays, including BHC, DDT, Aldrin, Calcium Arsenate, Parathion, Toxaphene, and various combinations of these.

Pennsalt Chemicals

Outlook for 1953-54

Edible Fats Supply To Continue High

■ RECORD STOCKS to offset expected drops in output of vegetable and animal fats and oils.

Supplies of food fats in the year beginning Oct. 1, 1953, are expected to be about the same as in the present crop year, with record stocks, most of which will be vegetable oils, offsetting a drop in production, USDA states. Declines in output are likely in edible oils and animal fats.

• **Cotton**—The acreage of cotton in cultivation on July 1, 1953, is estimated at 24.6 million, 2.3 million or nine percent less than last year. This includes about 1.5 million acres which had been planted but was not up. Practically all of the decline is in Texas and Oklahoma and mainly reflects severe drouth and other unfavorable weather conditions. It should be noted that average yields in these two states usually are 30 to 40 percent below the national average. Hence, the effect on cottonseed output is not as great as if the same acreage reduction had been made in most other states. Drouth has considerably limited stands in some areas and in other sections the crop is late. In the East, stands are good, but weevil infestation increased rapidly late in June.

• **Soybeans**—Acreage of soybeans to be harvested for beans this year is estimated at 14.3 million, two percent more than last year and the highest on record. Current indications of planted acreage are about the same as expected in March. Acreage is up substantially in the high yielding states of the Midwest, more than offsetting a sharp decline in the relatively low yielding southern states. In the South, the shift to other crops and wet weather at planting time tended to limit plantings of soybeans. Increased acreage in the Midwest reflects a little less oats, a shift from insect damaged pasture and corn fields and generally favorable weather at planting time. Generally, the season has started well for soybeans, stands are normal and the crop is making good progress.

• **Peanuts** — Peanut acreage planted alone for all purposes in 1953 is estimated at 1.9 million, two percent less than last year and the lowest since 1933. Based on the usual relationship between planted acreage and acreage picked and threshed and on average yields by states, production of peanuts this year may be about 1,250 million pounds, about 100 million less than last year. A crop of this size would approximate domestic requirements for edible and farm uses. The only peanuts crushed for oil would be those which do not meet the standards of other uses or which are sold from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks. Stocks of peanuts at the beginning of the crop year will be substantial but mostly owned by CCC.

• **Flaxseed**—Production of flaxseed in 1953 is estimated as of July 1 at 40 million bushels, nine million more than last year. Planted acreage is up 33 percent from last year, mostly in the Dakotas. The increase in acerage is 11 percent larger than indicated by farmers' intentions in early March. Farmers shifted to flaxseed because wet weather delayed the seeding of other small grains beyond a safe date in some areas and because of fear of rust damage to wheat in South Dakota. Yields are slightly less than in 1952 as most of the expansion in acreage took place in relatively low yielding areas. A crop of this size would be more than sufficient to meet all requirements for linseed oil. In additon, beginning stocks of linseed oil and flaxseed are equal to more than a year's requirements.

• **Lard**—Production of lard in 1953-54 is likely to be moderately smaller than the year before and the least since 1947. The 1953 pig crops, which will provide most of the hogs slaughtered in 1953-54, are down about eight percent from a year ago. Stocks of lard at the beginning of the 1953 crop year probably will be down sharply from last year when they totaled 143 million pounds. Output of butter in the year beginning October 1953 probably will be no larger and may be smaller than in the present crop year.

Although hog slaughter will decline in 1953-54, slaughter of cattle will continue high. Consequently, output of tallow and greases again will be large.

Civilian disappearance of food fats in the calendar year 1953 may be about as much as the 44 pounds (fat content) of a year ago. Less lard but more shortening will be taken, along with about the same quantity of butter and perhaps a little more margarine.

Central Texas Ginners, Williams and Griffis of Frost, Texas, Met the Problem of Stripper Cotton

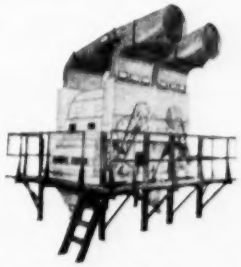
J. O. Williams

They Say: "Cotton gathered by the stripper in our area presents a real problem to the ginner. The addition of the Moss Lint Cleaner to our gin enables us to give the farmers good grades on this cotton.

"Last season we handled 1500 bales of stripped cotton, some of which was hauled 30 miles to us. About 800 bales came to us from outside our regular gin territory.

Williams & Griffis Gin

"We are well pleased and feel that the investment in the Moss Lint Cleaner has paid big dividends to us as ginners, **but the real benefactor is the farmer who gins with us."**



Moss Lint Cleaner

Without obligation we will be glad to have an engineer check your plant and give you the facts as to delivery and installation costs.

MOSS-GORDIN *Lint Cleaner Co.*

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• Progress of the Crop •

HIGHLIGHT of the cotton picture the past two weeks was generous rains that have washed away drouth's grip in practically every state where it has been a limiting factor in cotton's progress. Even water-short areas in Arizona received badly needed rainfall.

Generally over the Belt, cotton is doing well and the end of the harvest is in sight in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. The outlook now is, on the whole, a fairly optimistic one, even in Oklahoma where, for so long, there was little to be cheerful about insofar as cotton is concerned. This is not meant to mean the Beltwide picture is particularly bright; it is only that things look good in the light of conditions as they existed two weeks ago.

Insects have still to cause serious damage except in isolated cases, but there is less reason to be complacent than there is to be alert to the danger of costly boll-weevil damage that could result from the generous rainfall that has blessed so many sections of the Belt. Actually, the pest is on the increase and should be watched carefully wherever it is a threat.

ALABAMA had light to heavy general rains and moisture was adequate for cotton in all areas. The crop made good growth, but farmers were being alerted to watch increasing boll weevil infestations.

The weather was hot and humid in **ARIZONA**, but it all added up to excellent conditions for cotton. Some root rot was reported in the Yuma Valley and the state ginned its first 1953 bale from volunteer stands. Bottom bolls were opening on early cotton and late-planted was doing well. Reports say the insect population remains low compared with other years. Near the middle of July heavy rains were extremely beneficial to cotton in some areas where irrigation water had been in very short supply.

Most sections of **ARKANSAS** had adequate to excessive rains during the past two weeks and much of the cotton crop needed dry, sunny weather for satisfactory growth. The crop, which is late, generally is in fair to good condition, but there are some skippy stands in the state. Early cotton is fruiting well and much of it has already put on a good crop. Late cotton is said to have made excellent growth recently, but needs dry weather to prevent rank growth and set bolls.

The **CALIFORNIA** crop made excellent growth in all sections and weather conditions were ideal. The crop is about a week late and plants are generally smaller than usual. In the Bakersfield area, however, there are strong indications that a bumper crop is in the making. Elsewhere conditions were highly favorable and insects were not much of a problem.

In parts of **GEORGIA** some dry weather was needed for maximum development of the cotton crop and weevil control, but on the whole cotton was progressing satisfactorily. Heavy weevil infestations were reported, but the weather was unfavorable for checking the spread of this pest.

Rainy weather in **LOUISIANA** was mostly favorable for cotton, but it also was favorable for the boll weevil, especially in the southern part of the state. Hot, dry weather was needed to hold the weevil in check and to give cotton a chance to make optimum growth.

Generous rains broke the drouth in Northwest and North Central **MISSISSIPPI** and improved the cotton crop in all sections of the state. Later in the two-week period, a return of hot, dry weather stopped much shedding and helped to hold the boll weevil in check.

Most crops in **MISSOURI** are suffering from drouth, but the cotton crop was reported as being in good to excellent condition and putting on bolls rapidly. In spite of this, however, some of the crop was beginning to need moisture.

Temperatures in **NEW MEXICO** averaged about normal and cotton made good growth. The crop was said to be about up to normal development. Fruiting was heavy, bolls were forming well and there was some dusting for insects.

NORTH CAROLINA had vairable rains in some sections but soils were still described as dry to very dry in the cotton areas of the state. Cotton was in good to fair condition, but the boll weevil infestation at the end of July was about 30 percent for the state as a whole. Insects and diseases are causing damage in some areas.

The outlook for cotton in **OKLAHOMA** was greatly improved by drouth-breaking rains and there is a new optimism in the state. The crop made good growth generally, but there are some poor stands in the southwestern part of state. Much cotton was fruiting heavily and made good growth. Damp, cool weather increased bollworm and boll weevil activity somewhat, but infestations generally are light.

Of all crops in **SOUTH CAROLINA**, cotton is doing best and its condition is described as very good. Early cotton is opening in the southern part of the state and fruiting well in the north. The boll weevil is still a threat but control has been good so far.

TENNESSEE, like many states, had ample rainfall in the past two weeks with great benefit to the cotton crop. There is a great deal of late cotton, however, and some poor stands.

TEXAS, even its worst drouth areas, also had lots of rain in the past two weeks that benefited much of the state's cotton crop. In the Lower Rio Grande Valley total ginnings were well ahead of the same period last year, with harvest better than 75 percent completed and stalks being destroyed. Picking and ginning are in full swing in the Coastal Bend and there is heavy fruiting and blooming in the Blacklands. Cotton in the western irrigated area made good progress.

The July 28 insect report for the state said that pink bollworm infestations have been found as a result of bloom inspections in Llano, Glasscock and Ector Counties. Gin trash inspections were completed in several counties and the comparison for 1953 and 1952, respectively, on a larvae-per-bushel basis was as follows: Hidalgo, 938 and 3042; Starr, 94 and 6232; Duval, 36 and 3412; and Jim Wells, 20 and 3992.

Injurious cotton fleahopper infestations continue in central and northeast areas in late-planted fields that have

(Continued on Page 32)

Westbrook Honored by Georgia Cottonseed Crushers

E. C. WESTBROOK (right), Georgia Extension agronomist, receiving a plaque bearing citation for outstanding service to the cotton and cottonseed industry of Georgia, from W. P. Lanier, chairman of the board of directors of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association. The presentation took place at a meeting of the Georgia crushing industry, July 28, at the Dempsey Hotel in Macon. Westbrook has conducted the Georgia five-acre cotton contest, sponsored by the crushers' association, since 1947.

People Moved on Cotton Belt Successfully

Recent tests indicate that conveyor belts can cure rush-hour transportation headaches. And that's good news for cotton.

Experiments just completed in Illinois by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. and Stephens-Adamson Manufacturing Co. revealed that men, women, and children, including physically handicapped persons, can be moved safely and comfortably on a "moving sidewalk" belt. In the test, a 60-foot-long belt made of heavy-duty cotton duck accommodated 16,000 persons hourly without stopping, waiting, or crowding. Passengers encountered no difficulty in boarding the loading belt that moved at 1½ miles per hour, nor in getting into cars on an adjoining belt synchronized at the same speed. The cars were then accelerated up to 15 miles an hour and the passengers were conveniently transported over longer distances. It is this same type of belt operation that the Goodyear Co. proposes to install for use in New York as a Grand Central-to-Times Square shuttle service.

These new developments confirm findings in a special report made last year by the National Cotton Council. The report found that the continuous loading and unloading provided by belts permits sufficient speed to make belt installations competitive with truck and rail carriers. Applying the conveyor principle to passenger traffic reduces crowding while increasing safety and comfort, the Council report added.

Cotton already holds a big stake in the growing belting industry. Of a total market roughly equivalent to 130,000 bales in 1952, cotton accounted for more than 85,000 bales. Cotton's quality advantages include strength, limited stretch and good adhesion to rubber. Cotton is favored for cleanliness and resistance to abrasion and moisture in a wide range of food conveying uses. Baking, canning, meat packing, candy making, and fruit and vegetable washing are among operations where solid woven and stitched canvas conveyors provide economical and efficient tracking with accurate alignment. In farming, mining and military operations belts are also coming into wide usage and thus creating bigger markets for fibers and other materials used in making belts.

New Book:

OVER 500 BELT CONVEYOR IDLERS LISTED IN NEW LINK-BELT BOOK

More than 500 belt conveyor idlers in 34 types, designed to meet practically every requirement, are pictured and described in a new 48-page Book No. 2416, just released by Link-Belt Co.

Light, medium and heavy duty 20-degree troughing idlers, two styles of 45-degree idlers, flat belt, belt training, rubber cushion and the new Link-Belt variable troughing idlers are included, all in a broad range of roll diameters and belt widths, together with return belt idlers and such accessories as idler stands, grease pipe extensions and a grease seal and bearing extractor.

Detailed information is provided for selection and spacing, based on weight and lump size of material to be conveyed. Schematic drawings and dimensional data are included for each type of idler.

Book 2416 introduces a new Link-Belt variable troughing idler on which the angle of inclination of the concentrator rolls is adjustable to provide smooth belt transition between troughing idlers and flat pulley, thus minimizing stresses and resulting in longer belt life.

In the Link-Belt Series 100 classification—idlers designed for belts carrying continuously all but the heaviest and coarsest materials—more than 300 idlers, in 13 types, are listed. Belt widths range from 14 to 60 inches.

For belts carrying the heaviest and coarsest materials in continuous service, the book lists 126 idlers in the Series 200 classification, in 12 types and in six belt widths from 36 to 72 inches.

Two series of 45-degree troughing idlers are shown—the Series 400 and the Series 500. Both are designed to provide high volume per linear foot when handling such materials as wood chips, grains and beans.

Of special interest to the grain industry is a new Series 600 idler with overlapping offset rolls which provide support for light belts without danger of pinching.

The book also lists Series 1225 flat roll idlers, for heavy service on flat belt conveyors or for use as gravity rolls in foundries, manufacturing plants or warehouses.

All Link-Belt idlers are equipped with roller bearings except the Link-Belt Series 90, which has ball bearings and is designed for light or intermittent service.

A copy of Book 2416 will be sent to interested readers on request. Address Link-Belt Co., 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Ill.

For the ginner who knows good bagging*

- Full Weight
- Full Yardage
- Full Protection

*AMCO TWO POUND STANDARD BAGGING

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Noble and West Streets Brooklyn 22, New York

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572 M & M BLDG. • HOUSTON 1, TEXAS

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF COMPRESS AND SEWING TWINES

• Water Use on Texas High Plains Heavy

AT THE PRESENT RATE of withdrawal, more water will be used for irrigation on the High Plains of Texas during the 1952-54 period than was pumped from wells during the 10 year period 1939-48, Texas Experiment Station Bulletin 756 points out. Since wells are still being drilled at a rapid rate, the rate of withdrawal is likely to increase rather than decrease, the publication adds.

Much information on irrigation practices for cotton and other crops on the High Plains, one of the nation's leading cotton areas, is contained in the publication. Based on a study of irrigated farms during 1947-49, it deals with the use of ground water for irrigation on that part of the High Plains south of the Canadian River.

Of particular interest to cotton producers, ginners and crushers is the following information on cotton irrigation:

Around 40 percent of the water pumped by cooperating farmers during the three-year period was used to irrigate cotton. On sandy soils where cotton occupied nearly 70 percent of irrigated cropland roughly two-thirds of all water pumped was used on cotton. This compares with 20 percent of the water pumped on heavy soils where cotton made up only 22 percent of the acreage irrigated.

The average amount of water used on cotton was 10.8 inches per acre on sandy soils and about 9.5 inches on heavy soils. Amounts of water used on cotton ranged widely from year to year, varying with the amount and distribution of rainfall.

The total acreage of irrigated cotton was watered an average of 2.5 times on sandy soils and 2.3 times on heavy soils. The difference was largely in the amount of preplanting irrigation. Seventy-four percent of the cotton on sandy land and 46 percent of the cotton on heavy land received a preplanting irrigation. Competition with wheat and alfalfa for water at that season of the year probably contributed to this difference. The number of seasonal irrigations averaged around 1.8 on both soil groups.

Farm-to-farm variations in the amount of water pumped per irrigation were quite wide. The usual range was from 2.5 to 6 acre-inches. Some farmers irrigate heavier than others as a common practice, but differences in the slope of land, length of run, soil texture, climatic conditions at time of irrigating and in the capacity of irrigation wells are all contributing factors.

The time of irrigating cotton follows a very distinct pattern. With few exceptions, preplanting irrigation occurs during April. Irrigation at this time increases soil moisture to such an extent that a relatively small amount of rain at planting time will be sufficient for the germination of cotton. In case of a particularly dry spring, a preplanting irrigation may be used to supply the moisture needed for germination.

In either case, early irrigation can contribute to the timeliness of planting which, with cotton, is important because of the short growing season. Much of the water applied before planting remains in the subsoil as a reserve for later crop use. With its deep tap root, cotton can readily use moisture of this kind. Preplanting irrigation is, therefore, more commonly practiced with cotton than with any other crop.

Most seasonal irrigation is done in July and August. Irrigation of cotton in September is more common on sandy land than on heavy land. This may be a reflection of the effect of a slightly longer growing season on sandy portions of the area. Late irrigation of cotton (usually any time after Sept. 1) is considered by many farmers to be a questionable practice. It usually means excessive plant growth, the formation of bolls too late to mature before frost and, consequently, a lower quality of cotton. Harvesting difficulties also may be intensified. It is doubtful if the increase in yield, if any, offsets the extra costs of irrigating and harvesting, and the loss in market price, the bulletin points out.

Surplus Nitrogen Supply Predicted for 1955

Over-all supply of nitrogen should outstrip demand in a year or two, according to Erv Segebrecht, Spencer Chemical Co. He points out, however, that solid forms of the plant food may continue in short supply somewhat longer.

Surplus nitrogen will be available to agriculture by 1955, he believes, provided that nitrogen demand follows its current trend, that new nitrogen production comes into existence as expected and that imports or nitrogen continue to hold at around 300,000 tons annually.

There has been a continuous pinch on nitrogen supply since World War II, when demand for agricultural nitrogen snowballed to huge proportions.

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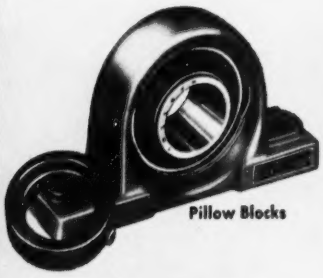
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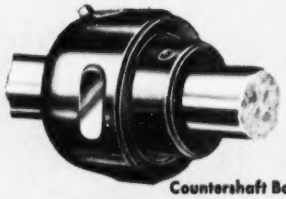
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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Two 36-inch Bauer Brothers ball bearing attrition mills—one belt driven and one direct-connected to two 40-h.p. 440-volt electric motors. Also one 36-inch and one 32-inch Bauer Brothers ball bearing disc hullers—belt driven.—Lubbock Cotton Oil Co., Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE—85" 5-high cooker—Everything for hydraulic press rooms—141 and 176-saw Carver linters—36" Chandler hullers—filter presses— 26" and 36" Bauer Bros. Motor driven attrition mills—electric motors—screw conveyor and hangers.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell St., Dallas, Texas, Telephone PRospect 5958.

NACOGDOCHES OIL MILL & REFINERY being liquidated—Carver 141 saw linters—Bauer Bros. cake mill and separating equipment—Continental double box baling press—junior votator—filter presses—boilers—large electric motors—pulleys.—Nacogdoches, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Complete Anderson solvent plants, rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed Expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, filter presses, oil screening tanks.—Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—1—D-K, 4 cyl., 8 plunger, all h.p., back gear drive, hydraulic pump. 1—D-K model B. RH hydraulic cake former. Also 26" Bauer Bros. attrition mill direct drive 2-30 h.p. motors. Pump and former almost new.—Producers Cooperative Oil Mill, P. O. Box 911, Oklahoma City, Okla.

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Partial list of motors in stock:

1—300 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
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Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Cotton Gins, Compresses and Oil Mills. If buying or selling it is to your advantage to contact us. Only handle the best with the best price. Call, Write or Wire M. M. Phillips, phone Day or Night 5-8555, Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two 80-saw Continental gin stands, with electric motors, any part or all. Bargain. A. L. Luyat, P. O. Box 178, 22nd St. Station, St. Petersburg 3, Fla.

FOR SALE—Gins: 4-80 DC Hardwicke-Etter with split ribs and hot roll boxes. 5-80 DC Continental, F-3 brush. 4-80 glass front Murray with new style rib and lint flue. 4-80 all steel Lummus. Feeders: 5-66" Super-Mitchells with drier. 4-60" Standard Mitchells with drier. 4-80 Lummus LEF. 4-80 Hardwicke-Etter double V-drive with 4-cylinder after-cleaners. 4-80 Continental double X. Condensers: 2-70" steel Lummus. 1-60" steel Continental. 1-60" steel Harwicke-Etter. Bur Machines: 2-14' steel Wichitas. Separators: 2-50" Continental. Cleaners: 1 Lummus thermo cleaner. 1—6-cylinder Stacy steel airline. 2-50" 5-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter wood inclined. 2-50" 4-cylinder Continental steel inclined. Electric Motors: 1-75 h.p., 1-40 h.p., 1 drier burner. 1 Hardwicke-Etter steel press and tramper.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Abilene, Texas, Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

GINNERS—When in need of machinery or power—call us first. We have many items of new and reconditioned equipment in stock ready for prompt shipment—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel.: 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw, all steel, Hardwicke-Etter gin outfit with overhead cleaner, Super Unit Mitchells, Mitchell drier, late model down-packing all steel press and electric power. In good condition. A real bargain. $12,500.00 for quick sale.—E. W. Buffington, Farmers Co-op Warehouse & Gin Co., Boaz, Ala.

FOR SALE—Late model gin in irrigated section of New Mexico.—Thomas Barton, Lamesa, Texas, Phone 2646, P. O. Box 36.

FOR SALE—2 gins in Pecos Valley 40 miles apart. All irrigated territory, good crop, with large increase in acreage. Owner is a rancher who does not know anything about gin business and wants to get out. Quick sale for both $40,000.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Abilene, Texas, Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

FOR SALE—Gin plant in the heart of the cotton producing section of Southeast Missouri and located on national highway and railroad. Can be bought at reasonable price. Outfit consists of 3/80 saw Murray stands, Mitchell cleaners and feeders, Mitchell Super Units, Murray lint cleaners, electric motors, tramper and bale cotton press with hydraulic pump, powered with F-M diesel engine. Large gin site together with gin building, s/c house, c/s house, office and scales. Write Box "Bootheel" c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—No trade. A real cotton gin complete: 5-80 saw Lummus ball-bearing gins, located in best black land belt central Texas. Prospects good for 3,500 bale run. A real gin priced to sell.—Joe C. Martin, Realty, Phone 82, Box 616, Itasca, Texas.

SALE—Gin building, gin lot and complete 3-80 Murray gin outfit located at Joppa, Alabama, will be sold at Cullman, Alabama, on August 22, 1953. For details contact The Southern Cotton Oil Company at Cullman, Alabama.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—One set of used platform scales, size 34 ft. or up.—Farmers Gin, Box 947, Hereford, Texas.

WANTED—1-60" Super Mitchell extractor feeder V belt drive with hot air inlet. R. C. Ray, Box 161, Collins, Miss.

WANTED—Five late model gin stands, preferably nineties. Would buy complete late model gin to move if priced right.—Thos. Barton, Lamesa, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Two long staple cotton ginners, and one short staple ginner. These are year around jobs for the right men.—Producers Gin Company, Safford, Ariz.

NEED RELIABLE WHITE MAN to serve as assistant superintendent. Call or wire Taft Cotton Oil Company, Taft, Texas.

WANTED—First Class Gin Specialty Salesmen. Premium quality merchandise with attractive commission deal. Write full particulars and recommendations regarding self. — Taylor Metal Products, Weslaco, Texas.

WANTED—Oil mill cashier-bookkeeper with oil mill experience. Give full particulars with application. Address Box "QA" c/o Cotton Gin & Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch

FOR SALE—One set of newly recut rolls for Allis-Chalmers 10 x 42, two pair high soybean cracking rolls.—Swift & Co. Soybean Mill, Champaign, Illinois.

FOR SALE—One butane burner complete, with large butane tank for Continental Gin Co. cotton dryer.—O. S. Garrison, Homer, Ga.

OFFICE MACHINES FOR SALE—Burroughs Special Purpose Adding Machine, Style 9 10 53 SA, Serial No. B180162 Electric, full keyboard, split platen. Instant adjustment gives either full keyboard totals, totals for each side of split, or totals on one side of split. Designed by Burroughs Corporation for Cotton Ginning Industry to facilitate preparation of gin statements and eliminate duplication of work in daily recaps. Machine is adaptable to any single or multiple computing operation. We purchased this machine new in July, 1951 and it has been under service contract to Burroughs. Full price $450.00 f.o.b. Bakersfield, California. Burroughs Accounting Machine, Style 72 06 25, Serial No. B135699; with typewriter keyboard, multiplier feature, detachable payroll feature, extra control bars, and Burroughs Posting Desks No. A301L and A302C, Series F. These items were purchased new in July, 1951 and have been under service contract to Burroughs. Full price $2,100.00 f.o.b. Bakersfield, California. Contact W. B. Camp & Sons, Inc., P. O. Box 2, Bakersfield, California.

Progress of the Crop

(Continued from Page 28)

not received recent treatment. Infestations continued to increase in the northwest area and were heavy enough to justify control in occasional fields.

Boll weevil infestations were high in late-fruiting fields in the upper coastal and south central areas and migration was reported in the upper portion of the latter area.

Bollworm infestations are heavy in succulent fields in the upper coastal and south central areas. Injurious infestations are spotted in eastern and central areas and infestations are increasing in north central and northeast areas.

South Carolina Ginners To Hold District Meet

Plans are under way for a district ginners' meeting to be held in South Carolina's central district in the latter part of August, says C. H. Hardy, Bennettsville, S. C., executive secretary of of the Carolinas Ginners' Association.

Directors for the district are F. M. Wannamaker, St. Matthews, and Talley E. Smith, Rowesville. Hardy requests that suggested topics for discussion at the district meeting be submitted either to these directors or to his office.

• Even under drouth conditions, areas treated with chemicals for brush control will produce twice as much grass an acre as will untreated areas.

Production of Cotton by Regions In U.S., 1930 to Date

The probability that 1954 will bring cotton acreage quotas and allotments, with resultant shifts in cotton production, makes the following table of wide interest to ginners, crushers and others. Published by USDA, the table shows the bales of cotton ginned and percentages of total U. S. crop in the major regions of the Cotton Belt by years since 1930.

Crop Year Beginning Aug. 1	Ginnings — Gross Weight Bales of 500 Pounds Each (Figures in thousands; add 000)					Percentage of U. S. Crop			
	West [1]	Southeast [2]	Delta States [3]	Southwest [4]	U. S. Total [5]	West [1]	Southeast [2]	Delta States [3]	Southwest [4]
1930	519	4,933	3,582	4,891	13,932	4	35	26	35
1931	393	4,658	5,451	6,581	17,097	2	27	32	39
1932	270	3,228	3,904	5,584	13,003	2	25	30	43
1933	407	3,556	3,374	5,694	13,047	3	27	26	44
1934	466	3,291	3,139	2,722	9,636	5	34	33	28
1935	449	3,495	3,162	3,523	10,638	4	33	30	33
1936	744	3,708	4,708	3,223	12,399	6	30	38	26
1937	1,214	5,017	6,765	5,927	18,946	6	27	36	31
1938	716	3,007	4,555	3,649	11,943	6	25	38	31
1939	747	3,052	4,626	3,372	11,817	6	26	39	29
1940	868	3,540	4,104	4,036	12,566	7	28	33	32
1941	691	2,417	4,241	3,370	10,744	6	23	40	31
1942	706	3,256	5,088	3,746	12,817	6	25	40	29
1943	580	3,138	4,488	3,207	11,427	5	28	39	28
1944	579	3,432	4,924	3,280	12,230	5	28	40	27
1945	576	2,716	3,635	2,079	9,015	7	30	40	23
1946	758	2,539	3,401	1,931	8,640	9	30	39	22
1947	1,185	2,716	4,180	3,767	11,860	10	23	35	32
1948	1,532	3,536	6,266	3,527	14,877	10	24	42	24
1949	2,087	2,512	4,864	6,650	16,128	13	16	30	41
1950	1,639	1,667	3,511	3,188	10,012	16	17	35	32
1951	2,841	3,299	4,460	4,536	15,144	19	22	29	30
1952	3,096	2,898	5,060	4,072	15,136	21	19	33	27

[1]West includes California, Arizona and New Mexico.
[2]Southeast includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.
[3]Delta includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.
[4]Southwest includes Texas and Oklahoma.
[5]Includes other states.

■ **COATTAIL RIDER? Don't be one! JOIN and SUPPORT your state ginners' association. Share in the work as well as the benefits.**

• Most farm and home accidents just don't happen . . . there is a cause for each. Carelessness is a major contributor.

Louisiana Board Considers Mellorine Permits

The Louisiana State Board of Health, at a meeting in New Orleans, July 25, gave further consideration to pending applications for permits to manufacture and sell mellorine in that state. Representatives of the National Cotton Council and the National Cottonseed Products Association and two refiners of vegetable oils urged the board to adopt standards under which mellorine-type products can be sold.

Representatives of the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation, the Louisiana Dairy Products Association, and other dairy organizations urged that permits be denied on the ground that widespread sale of mellorine might "destroy the dairy industry" of the state.

The board took no action. However, it voted down a motion to deny the permits and agreed, instead, to continue consideration of the subject.

CCC Soybean Sale Offer

Commodity Credit Corporation has offered to sell approximately 3.5 million bushels of soybeans for domestic use (crushing only) at market price on track at point of production. Beans will not be sold at less than the current support price, USDA points out. Most of the soybeans offered are located in Minnesota and Iowa.

• Spartanburg County, S.C., leads the U.S. in the number of peach trees.

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Split journal bearings.
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The Wood's name is synonymous with the best in bearings. Over 94 years specialized experience in the design and manufacture of good Power Transmission Equipment.
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Ring oiling adjustable pillow blocks.
No. 895 Journal Bearings, bronze bushed, self-lubricating.
Extra heavy ring oiling rigid pillow blocks.
LIFE-LUBE Ball Bearing Flange Unit No. 201.
LIFE-LUBE permanently lubricated Ball Bearing Pillow Blocks.

• Irrigation Doubles Yield Per Acre

ONE ACRE of irrigated land is, roughly, worth two acres of nonirrigated land in the nation's crop production picture, says USDA. About one-eighth of all crop production comes from land that is entirely or partly irrigated, but the area irrigated is only about one-sixteenth of the total crop land.

For the West alone the contrast between irrigated and nonirrigated areas is even more striking. In the 17 western states, 12 percent of the harvested cropland is irrigated and these irrigated acres produce about 35 percent of the total crops (excluding nursery, forest, and pasture) of the West. Thus, in the West an acre of irrigated land approaches the equivalent of three acres of dry-farmed cropland.

USDA adds that virtually no cropping would be possible in some of the western states without irrigation. In Nevada, Arizona and Utah, 90 to nearly 100 percent of all crops are grown by irrigation. Four-fifths or more of the crop production in California comes from irrigated land, about three-fourths in Idaho and Wyoming, two-thirds in New Mexico and Colorado and one-third to two-fifths in Oregon, Montana and Washington. About 15 percent of total crop production in Texas and Nebraska is through irrigation.

• **More Irrigated Cotton**—Perhaps one of the most significant trends in the irrigation picture is the increase in irrigated cotton. In 1939, only about a fifth of the cotton produced in the 17 western states came from irrigated acres. By 1949 nearly two-fifths of the cotton of the West was grown by irrigation. This two-fifths was raised on less than one-fifth of the land devoted to cotton production in these western states.

While production of sorghum grains more than doubled in the West, that part produced by irrigation was increased by more than five times. The bulk of this increase took place with the expansion of well irrigation in the Texas High Plains. In 1939, Texas produced around 700,000 bushels of sorghum grain by irrigation; by 1949 the irrigation production had reached nearly 17 million bushels. A large part of the newly irrigated cotton also occurs in the Texas High Plains.

• **Supplemental Irrigation** — More and more use is being made of supplemental irrigation in the more humid areas of the country, USDA says, the use of added water when required helping farmers to increase yields and offset short but costly periods of dry weather.

Higher yields per acre are obtained both from total irrigation and the use of supplemental irrigation, records show. In the 20 states where irrigation is most extensively practiced (the 17 western states plus Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida), farmers obtain a yield of over three tons of alfalfa per acre on the average as compared to one and three-fourths tons from dry land. Farmers in these 20 states who irrigated potatoes obtained an average of 300 bushels per acre; those who did not got 160 bushels. Irrigated cotton yields averaged 1.2 bales per acre; dry-land cotton, only a half bale.

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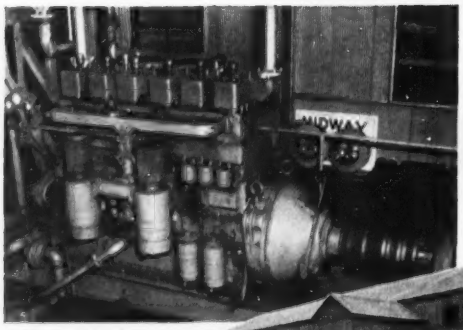

Midway Gin Co., Cleveland, Miss., has Waukesha 6-LRO Cotton Gin Engine — six cylinders, 8½-in. bore by 8½-in. stroke, 2894 cu. in. displ.

• J. W. Nance, President, Midway Gin Co., Midway, Miss., knew his needs precisely—"for the new 5-80 gin-plant we were erecting," he says, "we wanted a sturdy engine, a unit especially built for cotton gin service... one with its horsepower qualifications well proven. Simple to operate, economical in fuel... to deliver a steady flow of dependable power. To find all these qualities in one engine was a difficult job.

"After a thorough check we purchased a Waukesha Model 6-LROU Special Cotton Gin Unit. We have been extremely satisfied... for we have enjoyed a trouble-free ginning season with a low fuel and lube oil cost for the engine of only 18¾ cents per bale."

And many other ginners who wanted "something more powerful" to give them higher profits entirely agree with Mr. Nance on Waukesha Gin Engines. With their higher torque they're not stalled by momentary overloads, and there's always plenty of power in reserve. 172

Get Bulletins 1537 and 1434.

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Barrow-Agee Laboratories Names L. H. Hodges

Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Memphis, has announced the appointment of Lawrence H. Hodges, Forrest City, Ark., to the position of public relations engineer.

Hodges has been with the Armour & Co. oil mill interests for the past 23 years in charge of their chemical laboratories at Jackson, Tenn., and Forrest City. During this period he has been in close contact with practical oil mill operations.

Hodges' duties with Barrow-Agee Laboratories will be to travel the territory served by their Memphis laboratory and branches at Shreveport, La.; Jackson and Leland, Miss.; Decatur, Ala., and Cairo, Ill., consulting with the various mill managers and superintendents on their manufacturing problems and assisting them in improving results.

Hodges is a graduate of Forrest City High School, is married and the father of two sons. He will continue to live in Forrest City for the time being, but the Memphis office of Barrow-Agee Laboratories will be his headquarters.

New Mexico Ginners Meet Scheduled in Roswell

An important meeting of New Mexico ginners in the Roswell area has been announced by Carl Meriwether, president of the ginners' association in that state. The meeting will be held Aug. 4 at 9:30 a.m. in the Roswell Chamber of Commerce office.

Texas Ginners District Meeting Dates

Upcoming Texas ginners district meetings for August are as follows:

Corsicana, Aug. 4 (District 4)—In charge of Frank Dickson, Southland Cotton Oil Co., Corsicana. Time, 6 p.m.

Hillsboro, Aug. 5 (District 5)—In charge of S. J. Vaughan, Jr., Hill County Cotton Oil Co., Hillsboro. Time, 6 p.m.

Temple, Aug. 6 (District 8)—In charge of C. L. Walker, Jr., Southland Cotton Oil Co., Temple. Time, 6 p.m.

El Paso, Aug. 10 (District 23 and New Mexico)—In charge of Curtis Bennett, Western Cottonoil Co., El Paso. Place, Paso Del Norte Hotel. Time, 10 a.m.

Quanah, Aug. 12 (District 15 and Southwest Oklahoma)—In charge of Rex Sullivan, Quanah Cotton Oil Co., Quanah. Place, Lake Pauline. Time, 10 a.m.

Lubbock, Aug. 29 (Districts 17, 18, 19 and 20)—In charge of Dixon White, Lubbock Cotton Oil Co., Lubbock. Place, Lubbock Hotel. Time, 10 a.m.

Jay C. Stilley, executive vice-president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, advises there will not be a meeting at Abilene this year and invites ginners from Districts 21 and 22 to attend either the Quanah or Lubbock meeting.

Soybean Price Prediction To Be Made at St. Louis

What will 1953-crop soybeans sell for? This $64 question will be discussed by Dr. G. L. Jordan, department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois, at the annual convention of the American Soybean Association at St. Louis. The convention is to be held at the Hotel Jefferson Aug. 20-21.

Jordan, who appeared on the program a year ago to forecast 1952 soybean prices, has developed a formula for making soybean price forecasts based on personal income, supplies of protein supplements and supplies of corn and edible fats.

Jordan's talk will be given Friday morning, Aug. 21, says Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer of the Association. People planning to attend the meetings are asked to make reservations direct with the Hotel Jefferson.

American Manufacturing Co. Appoints R. B. Gress

Announcement was made this week of the appointment of R. B. Gress as Arkansas representative for American Manufacturing Co., of Brooklyn, N.Y. Gress will contact the oil mills in Arkansas for the sale of bagging and ties. Several years ago the new Arkansas representative for American served as secretary of the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association. Gress' address is 306 Cotton Exchange Building, Little Rock, Telephone 4-0104.

• Mechanization Meet Plans Announced

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference will be held at Gadsden, Ala., Oct. 28-30, Claude L. Welch, director, Production and Marketing Division, National Cotton Council, has announced.

The meeting is being sponsored by the Council in cooperation with Alabama Polytechnic Institute, USDA, Farm Equipment Institute and other groups. It is expected to bring together several hundred leaders in agricultural research and education, along with farm machinery manufacturers and cotton industry representatives.

Progress and problems in mechanizing smaller cotton farms will claim major attention, with latest equipment and methods designed to increase production efficiency on such units being demonstrated on the final day at the Sand Mountain Station of the Alabama Experiment Station System. The station is about 30 miles north of Gadsden, between Albertville and Collinsville.

Formal "speaking" phase of the program will be at the Municipal Auditorium in Gadsden. Tours of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company plant at Gadsden and of the Sand Mountain cotton producing and farming area also are scheduled.

Speakers will include nationally known agricultural leaders as well as technical experts and researchers from agricultural colleges and experiment stations, USDA and industry.

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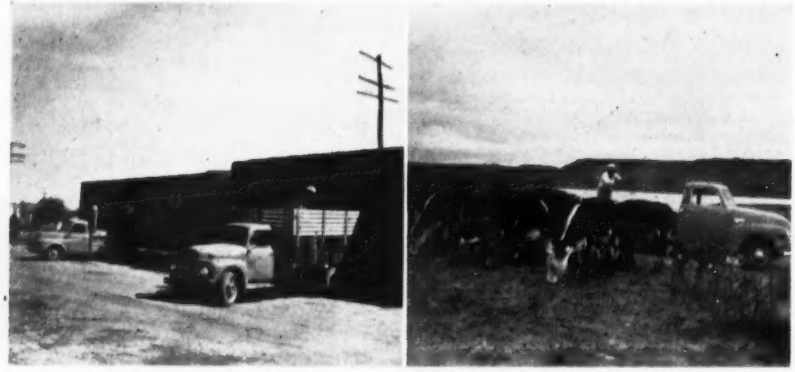

Photos by Kenneth Lewis, NCPA Educational Service

DROUTH-RELIEF cottonseed meal, left, being unloaded at Clarendon, Texas. At right, feeding cottonseed pellets on a ranch near Post, Texas.

Just as Expected

Blackmarketing of Drouth Feed Products Reported

■ IT IS expected, too, that some feeders may obtain products and store them. Mills urged to furnish 1953 Feeding Practices to cattlemen to help them make most efficient use of meal and pellets.

AS EXPECTED, reports of blackmarketing of drouth-area cottonseed meal and pellets are cropping up. And, since anybody in the drouth area owning livestock—whether 10 cows or 10 thousand—can apply for and obtain feed under the regulations, it is anticipated that some feeders may obtain products they do not need and store them.

At the start of the drouth-relief program early in July, A. L. Ward, director of NCPA's Educational Service, recommended to PMA that all cottonseed meal and pellets delivered to individuals in the drouth area have stamped on the bag a large R or other identification that it is drouth-relief feed. However, it is understood that this recommended action to help prevent illegal trading in products has not been taken.

On a recent trip through much of the drouth area, Educational Service Field Man Kenneth Lewis found that most cattlemen "are well pleased that they are being supplied with cottonseed products and most of them feel that the condition of the materials is satisfactory." (See story about mildewed pellets on Page 22 of this issue.)

Lewis reports that in practically all cases cattlemen would like to have hay to go with the cottonseed products and grain to provide bulk and needed Vitamin A. However, beneficial rains in part of the drouth area will help to restore pasture forage that will give livestock these essential elements.

The Educational Service is suggesting to the mills that copies of the 1953 Feeding Practices be made available to cattlemen in drouth areas so that they can make the most efficient use of cottonseed meal and pellets. The booklets are available from the Educational Service, NCPA, 618 Wilson Building, Dallas, at $10 per hundred and mailing envelopes at 40 cents per hundred, plus shipping charges.

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V-BELT FASTENERS
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Alligator V-Belt Fasteners and the open end (long length) V-Belting, in rolls, are now being used by the cotton gin manufacturers on their new gins as original equipment.
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Bulletin V-211 gives complete details. A copy mailed on request.
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Also sole manufacturers of Alligator Steel Belt Lacing for flat conveyor and transmission belts and FLEXCO Belt Fasteners and Rip Plates for fastening and repairing conveyor belts.

Milk Output by Beef Cows Studied in Arkansas

The amount of milk a beef cow produces during the first three or four months of lactation is the most important factor in the growth rate of her suckling calf. After the first four months, the correlation between daily milk production and rate of gain is not significant. This was brought out in a study of 77 milk and butterfat records obtained on 40 beef cows at the University of Arkansas' Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. Warren Gifford, Department of Animal Industry, was in charge of the study, which was carried on as part of a research project to determine tests for measuring performance of beef cattle in breeding herds. This phase was concerned with the amount of milk produced by beef cows, and the effect of the dam's milk production on the growth of her calf.

The amount of milk produced by these beef cows was extremely low, averaging a total of 1,498 pounds of milk and 46.1 pounds of butterfat during an eight-month period. The three factors limiting high milk production in most beef herds are no doubt genetic influences, feeding and management, and calf effects on the physiological processes of milk secretion, according to Dr. Gifford.

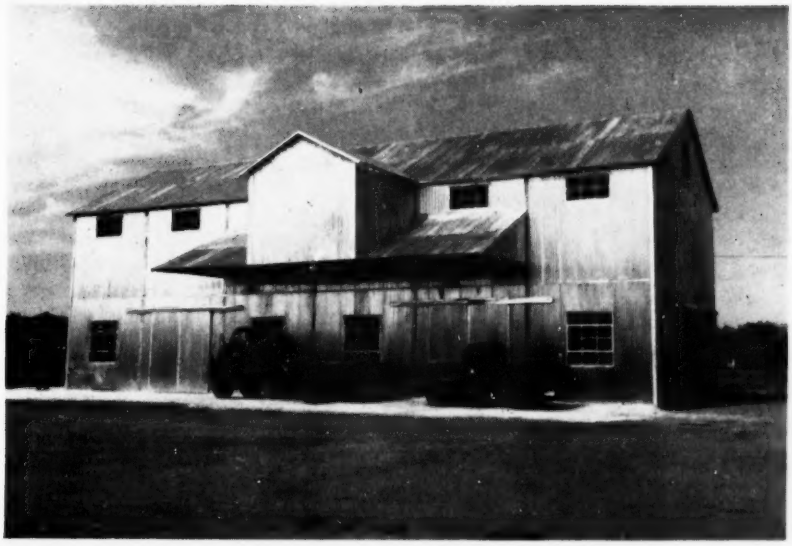
The results of the study are contained in Arkansas Experiment Station Bulletin 531, "Records of Performance Tests for Beef Cattle in Breeding Herds." Single copies may be obtained free of charge from County Agents or from the Bulletin Office, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

Margarine Proves It's Real Gem

Margarine manufacturers aren't advertising "free prizes with every carton," but Mrs. Fain Muldowney, Hobart, Okla., housewife, is convinced that she has won the grand sweepstakes anyway.

Mixing up a cake the other day, she hit something hard in a cube of margarine. Investigation revealed a 14-karet gold ring with a center diamond flanked by smaller stones. A jewelry appraiser says they're real, too.

We've always had faith in margarine's ability to please the homemaker, but we doubt that it is necessary to go this far.



Roller Ginning Research at Mesilla Park, N.M.

USDA'S COTTON GINNING laboratory at Mesilla Park, N.M., is expanding its research program to include roller ginning research on extra long staple American-Egyptian cotton, according to Victor L. Stedronsky, engineer in charge. Facilities for carrying out the program are being enlarged. A new all-steel 36x84-foot building has been constructed (above) and experimental machinery is now being erected. Included are a tower dryer, cleaners and extractors, two roller gin stands with a lint-handling system, lint cleaner, condenser and down-packing press. The program will include research on the effects of drying, cleaning and extracting, and lint cleaning on the quality and fiber properties of Pima and other extra long staple cottons. This year's program will be aimed toward working out cleaning problems brought on by the mechanical harvesting of these cottons in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.

• U.S. Major Exporter Of Fats and Oils

DURING the last decade, U.S. has changed from a net importer of fats, oils and oilseeds to a major net exporter, USDA points out, adding that this reflects a sharp increase in production from domestic materials and wartime dislocations and other changes in major producing areas abroad.

In 1952, U.S. imports, and production from imported materials, of primary fats and oils amounted to 996 million pounds, while exports of fats, oils and oilseeds for crushing were the equivalent of 2,509 million pounds. The total net exports of 1,513 million pounds compared with net exports of 1,251 million pounds in 1951, 694 million in 1950 and 1,126 million pounds in 1949. Prior to these years, the U.S. was a net importer of these products except in the war years of 1943, 1944 and 1945.

In food fats, U.S. has consistently been a net exporter during the past 20 years except for the six years 1935-1940, inclusive, when there were relatively small net imports of food fats and oils. Imports of nonfood fats and oils, on the other hand, exceeded exports in every year from 1931 through 1951. In 1952 there was a net export balance of inedible fats and oils, largely due to record exports of tallow and grease.

Inedible tallow and grease led in volume of exports among fats and oils last year, with 748 million pounds shipped abroad, compared with 534 million pounds in 1951. Exports during 1952 of other principal fats and oils included lard 693 million pounds, soybean oil 454 million, cottonseed oil 108 million, peanut oil 15 million and linseed oil 56 million pounds. The totals include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported.

Principal 1952 imports were coconut oil 528 million pounds, castor oil 175 million, palm oil 51 million, palm kernel oil 10 million, tung oil 30 million, fish and marine oils 83 million and food fats, principally olive oil, 53 million pounds. These figures also include oil equivalent of oilseeds imported.

Nearly one-fourth of the world's estimated production of fats and oils is produced from domestic materials in this country, USDA says. During each of the last five years production has been 23 or 24 percent of the world total, compared with the 1935-39 average of 15 percent produced in the U.S. World production of fats and oils in 1952 was estimated at 50,200 million pounds of which 38,139 million were produced in other countries.

• Feathers, Whales Used For Feed

THE POSSIBILITY of using feather meal in feed is being investigated at the Experiment Station of the University of Delaware, Georgetown, and in British Columbia and the state of Washington a feed product made with whale solubles, a by-product of the whaling industry, has been used to feed cattle.

The Delaware scientists are testing a process which may make the protein in feathers digestible. Research has already come up with a feather fertilizer containing 12 to 15 percent nitrogen, 5 to 6 percent ash, about 0.6 percent phosphorus and 0.2 to 0.25 percent potash.

During the past year about 2,500 tons of the feed product made from whale solubles have been sold in Canada and Washington. The solubles used are mostly liquid in form and very viscous at low temperatures, thus presenting serious handling problems. The whale cake is made with heat treated grain refuse and a small amount of crude molasses.

• The number of farm workers in the U.S. has decreased by two million—one-sixth in the past 12 years. Farm output has gone up one-third, and labor output per man-hour has risen nearly one-half.

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Questions and Answers About

The Boll Weevil... Sprays... Dusts Application and Equipment

THE FOLLOWING questions and answers were prepared by C. R. Jordan, Georgia Extension Entomologist for use of county agents and assistants in their contacts with farmers. Ginners, crushers and their field men can make good use of the information in answering many of the questions that arise in connection with their work in insect control.

• *The Boll Weevil*

Q. How long does a square remain on the plant after being punctured?
A. Average 7 days.

Q. What age square is preferred by weevils?
A. Seven days old to 3 days before blooming.

Q. How old must a boll be before it is safe from weevil attack?
A. Approximately 20 days.

Q. How long will an overwintered boll weevil live if it emerges before the cotton is up?
A. Minimum one day, maximum 52 days, average 5.65 days.

Q. How long will an overwintered boll weevil live in young cotton before it begins to square?
A. Maximum 40 days (90 percent die within 10 days), average 8 days.

Q. How long will a boll weevil live in cotton that is fruiting?
A. Males about 20 days, females about 16 days.

Q. How many eggs does a weevil lay?
A. From one to 440, average 81.2.

Q. How many eggs per day does a boll weevil lay?
A. A maximum of 33, average of 6.4.

Q. How long does it take a boll weevil to develop in a cotton square?
A. From an average of 17.6 days for first generation to an average of 33.5 days for fourth generation, with an average for all generations of 18.3 days.

Q. How old must a square be before it is attacked by boll weevils?
A. About 5 days.

Q. What influences boll weevil migration?
A. The main factor in boll weevil migration is their available food supply.

Q. What influences boll weevil emergence in the spring?
A. Moisture is the main factor. High temperature without moisture won't bring many weevils out of hibernation.

Q. What percent of hibernating boll weevils emerge into cotton fields after June 15?
A. Approximately 40 percent, ranging from 23.7 percent to 53.2 percent.

Q. How old must a female boll weevil be before she can lay eggs?
A. Approximately 5 days.

Q. What is the proportion of male to female boll weevils?
A. Apparently there are slightly fewer females.

Q. Will a feeding puncture made by a male boll weevil cause a square to shed?
A. Yes.

• *Sprayers and Spraying*

Q. What type spray nozzles are used by farmers?
A. The hollow cone type is used to apply insecticides, and the flat fan type is used for herbicides (weed killers).

Q. What is the difference between a hollow cone and a flat fan nozzle?
A. The type of spray pattern produced. As the name implies, **cone tips** produce a pattern similar to an empty ice cream cone. The pattern made by a nozzle with a **fan tip** is similar to the old-fashioned folding fan—thus the name "fan."

Q. What part of the nozzle determines the type of pattern produced?
A. The TIP only.

Q. Are cone and flat fan tips interchangeable?
A. Yes. Cone and fan tips can be used on standard popular brand nozzles. Just remove cap nut and change tips. At the same time, check the nozzle screen to see if it is the right size mesh for the tip or needs replacing.

Q. What factors determine the RATE OF FLOW of a spray nozzle?
A. (1) Size of orifice (opening) in tip, (2) pressure, and (3) the type of liquid used.

Q. What is the meaning of 1G, 3G, etc., stamped on cone tips?
A. It represents the NUMBER OF GALLON(S) delivered **PER HOUR** at **40 pounds pressure.** For example: a nozzle tip stamped 1G means, it will flow ONE gallon **per hour** at **40 pounds pressure.** This does **not** mean one gallon per acre. (See the manufacturer's calibration chart.)

Q. What is the meaning of the number stamped on a flat fan tip, such as 65.067, 95.3, etc.?
A. The numbers to the left of the decimal point indicate the **angle** of spray pattern delivered. The numerals to the right of the decimal point represent the rate of flow in fractions of a gallon per minute at 40 pounds pressure. A fan tip stamped 65.067 indicates the spray pattern will be 65° and at the rate of .067 gallon per minute.

Q. What determines the volume of spray solution applied per acre?
A. (1) Size of orifice in nozzle tip, (2) forward speed of sprayer, (3) pressure, (4) number of nozzles, and (5) the type of liquid. (See the manufacturer's calibration chart.)

Q. What causes nozzle stoppage?
A. Primarily, improper straining or clogged screens.

Q. What is meant by the mesh numbers used in describing screens in strainers and nozzles?
A. The mesh is the number of wires per inch in one direction.

Q. What determines the size (mesh) screens required in nozzles?
A. The nozzle tip size. Smaller orifice tips require a finer screen (larger mesh number). The larger orifice tips operate satisfactorily with a coarser screen. For example: the tiny orifice in the 1G cone tip operates best when 200 mesh screens are used in the nozzle and line strainer. 100 mesh screens are used with tips delivering from 2 to 6 gallons per hour. The coarser 50-mesh screen is used with higher gallonage tips.

Q. What are the most common causes for clogged strainer screens?
A. (1) Insufficient straining — suction and line strainers too small, (2) alkaline or other deposits cemented to screen, (3) improper screen mesh, (4) failure to thoroughly clean and flush sprayer frequently, (5) using unstrained water, and (6) lack of proper pre-mizing and agitation.

Q. What should an adequate straining system be composed of?
A. (1) An adequate suction strainer to protect the pump, (2) the proper size line strainer to clean liquid between pump and spray boom, and (3) nozzle with screens which are easily serviced and inexpensive to replace.

Q. Why is it advisable to carry a supply of spare tips while spraying?
A. It saves valuable field time.

Q. What will eliminate nozzles from dripping after turning off the sprayer?
A. (1) By using check valves in nozzles (when used, increase pressure approximately 10 pounds to maintain rated tip flow), or (2) by installing a suction valve in line of spray rig.

Q. What determines the life of a nozzle?
A. The (1) corrosive nature of the chemical used, (2) abrasive action of the mixture, and (3) tip cleaning.

Q. What is the best way to clean nozzles?
A. Brush grit and clogging material from screens and tips with a soft bristle brush such as a tooth brush—**never use a wire brush.** Soak screens and tips in gasoline, kerosene or acetone. Brush dry, or use compressed air.

Q. Which is more effective—a spray or dust?
A. Tests prove that when equal amounts of toxicants (technical materials) are **applied to the plant** by each method, equal results are obtained in insect control.

Q. What are the major advantages of spraying?
A. (1) Less waste of expensive chemicals by wind drift and heat currents, (2) can be applied over a longer period during daylight hours, (3) less objectionable to operator, (4) more economical, especially for early season insect control, (5) sprays can be applied while cultivating, (6) sprays do not wash off as readily as dusts, and (7) make it easier for farmer to stay on proper schedule.

Q. What are the major disadvantages of spraying?
A. (1) Requires the hauling of water, (2) requires more calculation, (3) requires closer supervision to remedy nozzle stoppages and improper nozzle adjustment.

• *Application*

Q. What is the best time of day to dust? Spray?
A. The best time to dust is usually between 5 p.m. and 9 a.m. Spraying can be effectively done at any time when plants are dry and there is not excessive wind.

Q. What wind velocity will allow effective applications of dusts and sprays?
A. Dusts should be applied when the wind is less than 5 miles per hour. Spraying is effective in winds up to 20 miles per hour.

Q. How far apart should swaths be flown in airplane application of insecticides?
A. Not farther than 40 feet for boll weevil and bollworm control. Flagmen are usually necessary.

Q. Should I depend on the drift of insecticides to control cotton insects?
A. No.

Q. What is the proper spacing of dust or spray nozzles above cotton?
A. Duster nozzles should be positioned so that one nozzle is 4 to 6 inches above each row of cotton. Spray nozzles should be 6 to 10 inches from the cotton (one above each row and one on each side in cotton over 20 inches high).

Q. What pressure should spray equipment operate at for best results?
A. From 40 to 80 pounds per square inch, depending upon the machine and other factors.

Q. Are sprays as effective as dusts during late season?
A. Yes, when properly applied.

• *Timing of Applications*

Q. How can I tell when to start poisoning cotton?
A. By inspecting fields and making infestation counts at least once a week.

Q. When should I start poisoning for the boll weevil?
A. When 10 percent or more punctured squares are found.

Q. When should I poison for the bollworm?
A. When bollworm eggs and 4 or 5 small worms are found per 100 terminals (buds).

Q. How many applications of insecticide are necessary to control a weevil infestation?
A. At least 3 or 4, properly timed.

Q. How often should insecticides be applied for weevil control?
A. Every 5 days, normally. Cut interval to 4 days during a heavy migration late in the season.

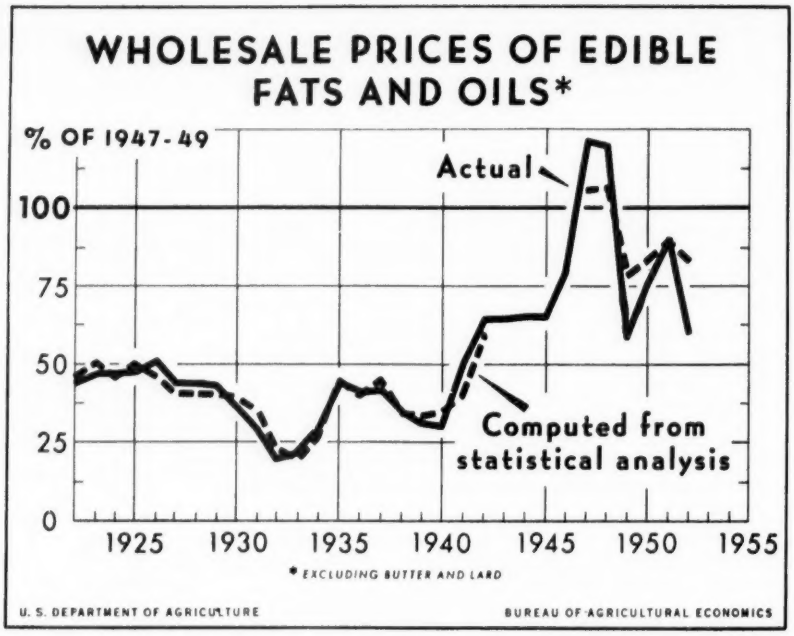
Q. How often should insecticides be applied for bollworm control?
A. Every 4 or 5 days until no more small worms and eggs are found.

Q. Why should insecticides be applied after the plants have stopped fruiting and a crop of bolls has been set?
A. To protect the bolls from weevils and bollworms.

More Emphasis on Cotton By Textile Advertisers

Despite the current promotional furore over new fibers, textile advertisers are putting increasing emphasis on cotton as a fabric talking point. They spent $3,309,215 for national magazine space to advertise cotton products during the first quarter of 1953, the National Cotton Council reports. Fifty-five percent of the total (or $1,828,329) went for ads in which the word, cotton, appeared.

This represented a gain over the first quarter of 1952, when 52 percent of cotton products advertising identified cotton as the fiber used in the product.



THREE FACTORS—supply of fats and oils used in food (excluding butter and lard), supply of lard, and disposable income—accounted for 92 percent of the variation in prices of edible fats and oils, excluding butter and lard, during 1922-42 and 1947-51. Factors not included in the analysis appear to have been more important in affecting year-to-year variations in price during the post-World War II years than in the pre-War period, although the general relationships among the variables appear to have remained about the same.

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The ratio for the full year 1952 was 48 percent.

These figures were compiled by the Council as part of a continuing identification survey of cotton product advertising. They cover space cost only and do not include media other than national magazines.

"Advertisers are realizing more and more that cotton is an informative selling word," explained Ernest Stewart, the Council's New York manager. "Cotton has always stood for serviceability; today it also is synonomous with the best in fashion."

Many traditional cotton fabrics—like corduroys, denims, velveteens, canvas and terrycloth—which once were seldom identified as cotton are now being promoted as "cotton denim," "cotton corduroy," etc. This is particularly evident in women's and children's apparel, where 70 percent of all ads surveyed now identify the cotton content.

Cotton is the only major fiber which is not required by law to be listed in fabric content. The increased use of the word in advertising indicates manufacturers find it adds prestige to their products, the Council says.

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One-Third of Farmers' Time Taken by Barn Chores

About one-third of the 20 billion man-hours used in all farm work in the U.S. is spent in the care of livestock, says the Farm Equipment Institute, Chicago.

On dairy farms up to 80 percent of the worker's time is spent in and around barns. Each cow requires an average of 135 man-hours of labor a year. Total for all dairy cows amounts to about 3¼ billion man-hours. Poultry requires well over a billion man-hours annually. It takes an average of 165 man-hours a year to care for 100 laying hens. Hogs require more than half a billion man-hours each year. One hundred pounds of hogs liveweight represents three hours of labor.

The institute points out that man-hours required for barn operations are being reduced. For example, in the years 1945-48 the required annual labor per dairy cow dropped five hours. Many of these reductions in labor may be attributed to more efficient equipment and new types of machinery, the institute states.

• Germany Is Leading Market for Fats

WESTERN GERMANY, which imported 56 percent of its edible fat and 92 percent of its industrial fat requirements in 1952, is increasingly conscious of its strong position as one of the world's largest and most independent buyers of fats and oils, according to USDA.

Western German policy currently is directed toward obtaining more fats and oils from its soft-currency trade partners, conservation of dollar exchange for grain and sugar purchases and protection of domestic producers and processors. Barter transactions, which in the past have been responsible for important exports of U.S. lard, are being discouraged.

Foreign trade in edible fats and oils in 1952 showed a shift from oilseeds to oils—a response to losses suffered by the trade during the early 1952 period of falling prices. Reversal of this shift is expected this year, in view of the government's concern over excess domestic crushing capacity. The total volume of imports is slowly increasing.

Imports into Western Germany in 1952 consisted of some 576,600 short tons of oilseeds, 356,000 tons of vegetable oils, 129,300 tons of marine fats and oils, 103,060 tons of animal fats and oils, 5,400 tons of hardened fats, oils, and margarine, and 7,830 tons of fatty acids. Exports were mainly 18,200 tons of fatty acids (1,560 tons, re-export), 5,400 tons of oilseeds and 3,000 tons of vegetable oils.

• **Imports from U.S.** — Principal imports direct from the U.S. in 1952 (with 1951 quantities in parentheses) were: soybeans—39,680 tons (67,240); soybean oil—22,050 (28,660); lard—50,700 (15,430); tallow—11,020 (6,600); and other animal fats—11,020 tons (5,500). The increase in lard imports from the U.S. was due largely to barter transactions; to a minor extent it was due also to a shipment of about 5,620 tons ($1.5 million) under one of the last Mutual Security Agency (MSA) procurement authorizations. Toward the end of 1952, MSA also supplied about 13,700 tons of soybean oil, valued at $3.5 million.

Price and quick delivery schedules make many U.S. fats and oils popular with German firms; but until restrictions on dollar availability are overcome, the outlook for expanded sales is not encouraging. Development of trade and dollar earnings offers the best long-run solution, says USDA.

Edible fat production from domestic sources set a postwar record of 1952 with 536,930 short tons, pure fat basis. Butter (271,800 tons) and lard (218,700) were the major items. Oilseed production, consisting of 61,800 tons of rapeseed and 2,100 tons of poppyseed, continued to decrease in importance. The 1953 rapeseed crop is expected to be even lower than last year. Recent legislation, however, providing a guaranteed market and aimed at stabilizing acreage should be reflected in somewhat increased 1953 planting. The decrease in domestic vegetable oil production—6,400 tons (with the price for domestic rapeseed unsettled, farmers withheld almost the entire 1952 crop) was offset by increased marine oil output—22,400 tons. Germany's indigenous production of industrial fats and oils in 1952 amounted to about 18,200 tons.

• **Margarine Output** — Production of margarine at 589,400 tons, product weight, rose 13 percent. Consumption of margarine is greater than either butter or lard, reversing the prewar pattern. The shift from butter to margarine is due to the much lower price and improved quality of the latter. Lower lard consumption reflects changes in consumer preference, especially in urban areas. Lard, though low-priced, is heavily overstocked.

Consumption of edible fats and oils (pure fat equivalent) in Western Germany in 1952 is estimated at about 1,229,700 tons, or a per capita consumption of approximately 48.5 pounds. This rate compared with 44.8 pounds in 1951 and the 1935-38 average of 50.5 pounds. Consumption of industrial fats last year is estimated at around 217,000 tons.

Leafy Peanut Hay Compares Favorably with Alfalfa

Green, leafy peanut hay is as nutritious as good quality alfalfa hay, says Dr. Magnar Ronning, Oklahoma A. & M. College dairy research specialist. Feeding tests conducted for three years showed little difference in production when dairy cows used in the test were fed green, leafy peanut hay or alfalfa hay. The slight difference favored the peanut hay.

Feeding quality of threshed peanut hay may be extremely variable, however, the specialist emphasizes. Some of the factors which affect quality of threshed hay are methods of harvesting, curing and handling the crop, soil conditions at time of harvest and frost damage.

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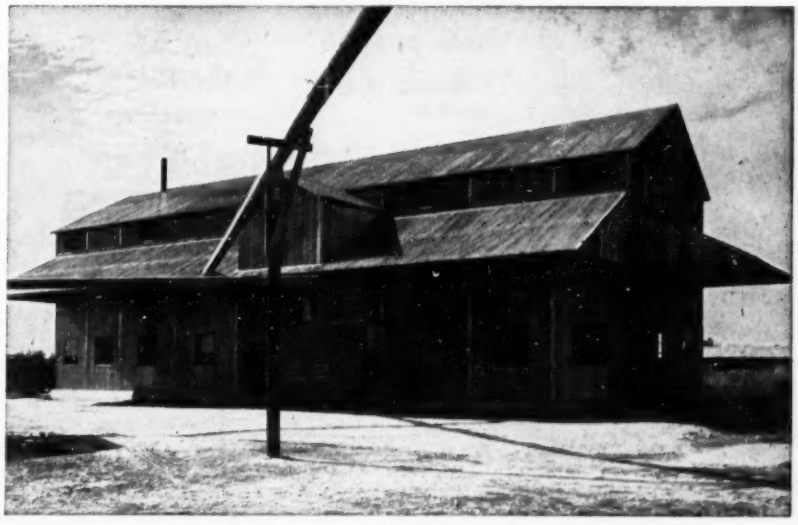

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309 Falls Building

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137 Pittsburgh Street

Shreveport, La.
229 Ricou-Brewster Bldg.

T. M. Garrott, Ginner, Dies at Sledge, Miss.

Thomas M. Garrott, Sr., Sledge, Miss., died July 21 at the age of 80. He formerly owned and operated a cotton gin, and in recent years had been active as a merchant and planter.

Garrott was born in Tyro, Miss., and had lived in Sledge 42 years. He was a member of the board of stewards of the First Methodist Church there.

Survivors include his wife; two sons, State Representative T. M. Garrott, Jr., Tunica, Miss., and Johnson Garrott, Sledge; a daughter, Mrs. Mary L. Lewis, Sledge; and a sister, Miss Dorsey Garrott, Memphis.

Philippine and Indonesian Copra Exports Are Down

Exports of copra from the Philippines and Indonesia are down, according to USDA. The January-June total for the Philippines was 259,523 long tons, or a decrease of 28 percent from the same months last year. Indonesian exports of copra dropped more than 50 percent to 91,581 tons in the same period.

Philippine export price at mid-July was $187 per short ton c.i.f. Pacific Coast. The buying price in East Indonesia and West Borneo decreased by 15 rupiahs on July 1 to 140 rupiahs per 100 kilograms, including packing.

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J. F. McLaurin

Bennettsville, S. C.

J. F. McLAURIN, Bennettsville, S. C., was born Sept. 13, 1901, at McColl, S. C. McLaurin was graduated from Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, in 1922 and has operated the Bennettsville gin for almost 25 years. In addition, he has farming interests in the area.

The ginner was president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association during 1952-53 and is a past president of the Carolinas Ginners Association. He has served the latter association as a member of the board of directors. He has been a director and delegate member of the National Cotton Council and a director of the South Carolina Farm Bureau Federation.

McLaurin is a trustee of Clemson Agricultural College, a Rotarian and a member of the Bennettsville Presbyterian Church, which he has served as chairman of the board of deacons. He has one son, J. F. Jr., and one granddaughter.

Alabama Station Suggests Fertilizer Combinations

Except for certain soils and management conditions, the general fertilizer recommendation made by the Alabama Experiment Station, Auburn, for cotton in Alabama is 50 to 60 pounds of nitrogen and phosphoric acid and 35 to 60 pounds per acre of actual potash. It is suggested that this is best applied as 400 to 500 pounds of 4-12-12 or 500 to 600 pounds of 4-10-7 per acre at planting followed by side dressing with 24 to 40 pounds of nitrogen.

Fertilizer Use Urged

Proper use of fertilizers offers the greatest opportunity for immediate increases in crop yields in areas where moisture is not the first limiting factor, says Wesley Chaffin, Extension agronomist, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater. Soil analysis, he states, is the most dependable guide to correct fertilization. Soil-testing laboratories are available in 70 of the 77 Oklahoma counties.

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Charles W. Russell Joins Council Research Staff

Charles W. Russell of Washington, D.C., has joined the market research department of the National Cotton Council in the Memphis office.

He will serve on the Council staff as a market investigator and analyst in the

CHARLES W. RUSSELL

field of industrial textile uses. His efforts will be directed toward evaluating cotton's competitive position in the industrial field, a field where the cotton industry is now intensifying activities to strengthen its markets.

The Council's new market research analyst is a native of Louisiana. He received his B.A. degree in mathematics from Louisiana College, Pineville, in 1940. He then began work with the U.S. Bureau of the Census as state supervisor for Louisiana, directing surveys relating to population, housing, transportation and industry.

During World War II he served for three years with the Air Force and then rejoined the Bureau of the Census where he supervised field work. In 1951 he transferred to the bureau's Washington office. He resigned his position as chief of the textile unit, industry division, to join the Council.

• Insect Resistance Is Increasing

INSECTS are becoming resistant to insecticides, according to Avery S. Hoyt, chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. He says that reports of insects becoming harder to kill are increasing in frequency and number. This tendency, he states, is a "modern entomological headache."

The problem is not limited to resistant houseflies, mosquitoes, roaches and body lice. Coddling moths, Colorado potato beetles and other pests are developing into problems.

"We don't know," the BEPQ official warns, "just how long present insecticidal controls, most of them still remarkably effective, will continue to help farmers give this nation the bumper crops of food, feed, and fiber so necessary to the present high standard of living."

Harvest Equipment for Hire To Be Listed by MESC

Names and addresses of owners of custom harvesting equipment will be available to Mississippi farmers under a new service now being initiated by that state's employment security commission, according to employment service division director, R. L. Sullivan.

Owners of mechanical cotton pickers and other harvesting equipment for hire are being urged to register their equipment with their nearest MESC office. The name of the owner and his address, the type equipment, the customary charges and the approximate date the machinery will be available for rental should be given.

The information received by the local employment service offices will be compiled by the MESC and given to farmers upon request at local offices.

Lists of Mississippi harvesting equipment for use on a custom basis in other states have been compiled in the past. The MESC program to have such information on hand for farmers within the state was outlined at a recent Delta Council labor committee meeting and received the group's endorsement.

Seek Disease-Resistant Strains of Cotton

Three test plots to determine disease-resistant cotton strains have been established in Lea County, New Mexico. T. C. Perkins, Lea County agent, points out that angular leaf spot alone has cost cotton producers in his county well over $1 million in the past three years.

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Disaster Advisory Group Appointed by Benson

An advisory committee for the administration of drouth emergency and other disaster programs has been named by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. The committee's activities will apply both to the new credit disaster legislation and to the over-all disaster aid program, USDA says.

R. L. Farrington of USDA's Agricultural Credit Services is chairman. Members of the committee include Senator C. P. Anderson of New Mexico, Senator A. F. Schoeppel of Kansas, Representatives Page Belcher of Oklahoma and W. R. Poage of Texas.

Other committeemen are Robert B. McLeaish, Farmers Home Administration; Marcus B. Braswell, Production and Marketing Administration; A. T. Esgate, Farm Credit Administration; Clarence M. Ferguson, Extension Service; J. C. Dykes, Soil Conservation Service, and Ralph S. Roberts, USDA's director of finance.

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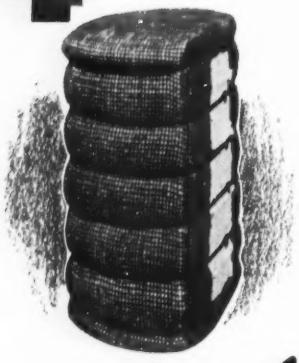

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U.S. Agricultural Exports Continue To Decline

U.S. agricultural exports are continuing to decline and are expected to total at least one-fourth smaller in 1952-53 than in the preceding year, according to USDA.

Exports for April, the most recent month of tabulation, were 11 percent below those for March. The total exports in April 1953 were $223,535,000 compared to $296,785,000 for the same month in 1952. Among the commodities showing the greatest decrease last April were cotton, wheat and rice. Butter, pork, lard, dried eggs and apples were also listed. This continuing drop in agricultural exports presents an important problem to the U.S. economy because we normally export the products from about 50 million acres. Estimates now being made indicate that total exports during 1952-53 may fall short of $3 billion, compared with approximately $4.1 billion in 1951-52.

The export decline has been attributed primarily to scarcity of dollars abroad, increased agricultural output in foreign countries and restrictive trade barriers. Plans for checking the drop in farm exports and bolstering foreign outlets for agricultural products are receiving major attention from USDA. The solution of this situation, it is thought, would be a big step forward in solving the surplus problem which is bringing control programs back into the agricultural picture.

Council Moves Alexander To New York Office

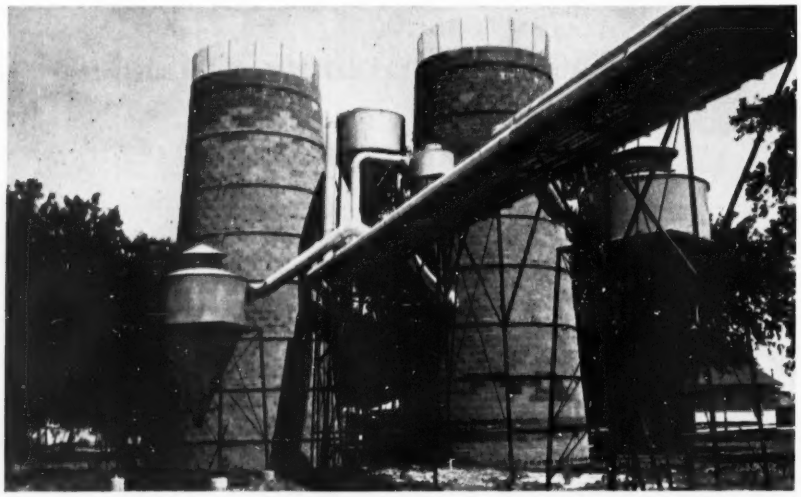
Richard T. Alexander of the National Cotton Council's sales promotion division was transferred from Memphis to the Council's New York office, effective July 20.

His transfer is in line with an increased emphasis on merchandising programs for cotton products in U.S. and foreign markets, said Ernest Stewart, the Council's New York general manager.

Alexander, who accompanied Ed Lipscomb, Council sales promotion director, on a recent series of conferences abroad with European cotton textile groups, will handle foreign promotion liaison.

As part of a world-wide effort to boost the consumption of American cotton, the Council has been asked to help develop textile promotion programs in England, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, West Germany, Switzerland and Italy. Alexander also will work on merchandising campaigns in U.S. markets.

Since joining the Memphis staff in the fall of 1952, he has handled sales promotion liaison between the New York and Memphis offices.



Above: Thrall Coop Gin Co., Thrall, Texas. John Krieg, Mgr.

JOHN KRIEG operates a double battery gin with 5-80 Murray stands and 4-90 Hardwicke Etter stands. This gin should average around 5,000 bales per season.

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Mr. Krieg has set up his own system with Cyclones to remove the dirt and to reduce the air going to his burner.

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JOHN C. PEARSON, Jr., Oklahoma City, was born in Marshall, Okla., Jan. 29, 1906. After attending elementary and high schools there, he was graduated with the B. S. degree in business administration from the University of Oklahoma.

In 1928 Pearson joined the Southland Cotton Oil Co. and is now manager of the Oklahoma City mill. He served two years as bookkeeper and then as cashier until 1946 when he became assistant manager. In 1947 he assumed his present duties.

Pearson served as president of the Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association in 1945-46. He has also been delegate to the National Cotton Council and a director of the crushers' group.

Pearson has been a director of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, has served two terms as president of the school board, and is a member of the Kiwanis, Knife and Fork and Men's Dinner Clubs.

The crusher has served as steward, chairman of the board of stewards and as trustee of the Wesley Methodist Church. He is a Mason and a member of Alpha Sigma Phi and Alpha Kappa Psi fraternities.

Soil Thermometer Tests Continue Across Belt

Several tests of soil thermometers used to figure the correct cotton planting date are being conducted across the Cotton Belt this year, according to the National Cotton Council.

Previous tests indicate that soil temperature may be a reliable indicator of correct planting time. At Shafter, Calif., planting at certain soil temperature levels apparently insured good stands of cotton, the Council says.

In current tests federal and state workers are checking to see whether ideal soil temperatures for planting vary with different varieties of cotton. Preemergence herbicides under different soil temperature and atmospheric conditions are also being studied, the Council says.

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The Public Will Decide

Will Synthetics Take More of Market?

■ TRENDS in textile production due to changed sociological and economic conditions. Vigorous research and competition with all fibers, including their own, is policy of Du Pont Co. More new fibers made for special purposes predicted.

IT WILL BE Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Public who decide, by their purchases, what kind of fabrics will be made, and neither the sheep, nor the silkworm, nor the Du Pont Co. is going to have much to say about it," said Andrew E. Buchanan of Du Pont's textile fibers department before a recent meeting of the Denver Agricultural Club.

Buchanan's discussion of trends in modern textile production and their relationship to the future of agriculture's fiber crops naturally is of great interest to the cotton industry. He pointed out that competition between fibers is nothing new and that shifts in preference for one fiber over another can be attributed to two influences—sociological and economic.

"The first," Buchanan said, "is represented by changes in our manner of living, as for instance in the steady trend to lighter weight clothing, as homes, work-places and automobiles came to be universally and automatically heated.

"The economic influence is even more clearly discernible—nylon made possible a longer wearing, more glamorous stock ing at a lower manufacturing cost; rayon tire cord made possible a stronger, longer wearing tire at a lower manufacturing cost."

Buchanan pointed out that while per capita consumption of fibers had jumped from 30 pounds per person to 50 pounds per person at the beginning of World War II and to a post-war average of over 40 pounds, there is no basis for assuming that this higher per capita consumption is here to stay.

"The per capita consumption is currently trending downward, and we have reason to believe that it must drop further before it can be regarded as having reached what might be called a post-war norm."

In the last 32 years, Buchanan said, rayon and acetate have enjoyed a more rapid rate of growth than the natural fibers. This penetration by the man-made fibers has been made at the expense of limiting the growth of both cotton and wool.

Buchanan listed three reasons for the popularity of rayon and acetate:

1. Price—"Textile mills have learned to produce serviceable and attractive fabrics for end uses previously reserved to wool, from rayon and acetate selling for 34 to 35 cents a pound instead of from fine territory wools at $1.75 to $1.80."

2. Uniformity—"Briefly, this means that any bundle of fibers picked from a bale today will be very much like a bundle picked tomorrow—or next year."

3. Minimum inventories—"Man-made production is not seasonal and price is relatively stable, so mills can operate on minimum inventories with reasonable assurance of non-fluctuating values."

Buchanan continued by pointing out that the man-made fiber business is not a business that can be entered on a "shoe-string." To make five synthetic fibers, he continued, "the Du Pont Company operates 13 very large plants. To duplicate them would cost well over a billion dollars."

Many more millions have been invested in research and experimental work before the plants went into operation. "Even after plants are in operation, our textile fibers department must spend over $15 million every year on research and development work just to keep improvements in quality and reductions in cost coming, and to develop new and better fibers to supplement or replace those that become unprofitable."

Again emphasizing the value of research, Buchanan pointed out that once a market for a new product is established, the same engineering and research brains that brought it into being are applied to increasing efficiency, lowering costs, increasing output, improving quality, developing variations for special applications—all of which is designed to make possible, in future years, a reduction in selling price.

"If new products can be developed that offer better values to the consuming public, they are sure to prosper at the expense of the older product," Buchanan asserted. Therefore, it is Du Pont's policy to compete with its own established products, as the true synthetics, nylon, orlon and dacron, are now doing with the first two man-made fibers, rayon and acetate.

Buchanan concluded by presenting his long-range viewpoint on the future of the textile fiber industry.

"First, it appears inevitable to me that textile processing will be vastly simplified and thus made more econom-

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ical in the next generation by virtue of the availability of synthetics.

"Second, the textile industry will learn how to use the synthetic fibers much more effectively. Bear in mind that it has taken hundreds of years to progress from the homespun fabrics of colonial days to the fine woolen and worsted fabrics of today.

"Finally, and most important of all in this long-range view, we should recognize that the basic discovery . . . of the secret of combining the elementary atoms into a molecule that is designed to be a fiber . . . has, in effect, placed at man's disposal the means of creating synthetic fibers incorporating or accenting almost any desired property."

Buchanan stated that the long-term picture, as the Du Pont Co. sees it, shows an increasing number of synthetic fibers, each being made to serve a specialized, specific end-use better than previously known fibers.

• Bale Protection Study Urged

A THOROUGH study of possible ways to improve wrapping and protection of cotton was recommended by the National Cotton Council's committee on cotton packaging at its initial meeting in Memphis recently.

The group, which is a subcommittee of the Council's industry-wide committee on cotton quality, is working toward a bale of cotton that will give better protection of lint against contamination, that will be rugged enough to withstand present day handling methods, that will be simple and easy to sample, that will be economical, and that can be more efficiently handled, transported, stored or shipped.

Further research on bale ties also was recommended. Objective is a tie that will withstand rust, will not spark and cause fires, and will not contaminate cotton lint.

Attending the meeting as members of the committee were Chairman Joe C. Hardin, Grady, president of the Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation, representing producers; George T. Hider, president, National Cotton Ginners' Association, Lake Providence, La., and Carl Meriwether, Las Cruces, president of the New Mexico Ginners' Association, representing ginners.

C. H. Brillhart, Fort Worth, chief engineer, Traders Compress, and Burke Baker, Jr., Memphis, Gulf-Atlantic Warehouse Co., representing compress-warehousemen; W. C. Helmbrecht, Jr., Dallas, Helmbrecht & Co., and Chess Howard, Memphis, Chess Howard Co., shippers; and Walter Regnery, Joanna, S.C., Joanna Mills, and T. D. Truluck, Union, S.C., manager cotton department, Deering-Milliken Mill Group, spinners.

J. D. Hays, Huntsville, vice-president, Alabama Farm Bureau, a producer representative, was not present.

Cottonseed Oil Use Up 15 Percent in 1952

Cottonseed oil use increased 15 percent last year, according to the 1952 edition of Cottonseed and Competing Vegetable Oils published by the National Cotton Council. Usage in 1952 totaled 1.3 billion pounds, and food products accounted for 98 percent of total consumption.

Biggest increase was in salad oils, dressings, mayonnaise and related food products, which accounted for 492 million pounds of oil in 1952 and 384 million pounds in the preceding year.

Shortening was the largest single outlet for cottonseed oil, increasing 15 percent to a total of 385 million pounds used. Margarine accounted for approximately 349 million pounds compared with 335 million in 1951.

Copies of Cottonseed and Competing Vegetable Oils may be obtained from the Council's market research department, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

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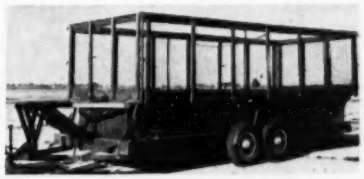

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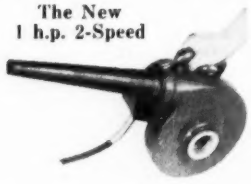

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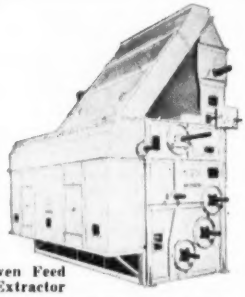

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Conventions • Meetings • Events

• Aug. 11, 13-14—Fourth Annual Delta Gin Owners and Operators Short Course. Washington County Courtroom, Greenville, Miss., Aug. 11; gin manufacturers' plants, Memphis, Aug. 13-14. For information write Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss.

• August 20-21—American Soybean Association annual convention. Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo. Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

• October 28-30—Seventh Annual Belt-wide Mechanization Conference. Gadsden, Ala. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

• Dec. 10-11-12—American Chemical Society regional conclave. Jung Hotel, New Orleans. T. H. Hopper, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans, general chairman.

1954

• Feb. 1-2—National Cotton Council of America, sixteenth annual meeting. Atlanta, Ga. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.

• Feb. 8-9—Texas Cooperative Ginners Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives joint meeting. Austin, Texas. Bruno E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin, Texas, executive secretary and treasurer.

• Feb. 15-16—The Carolinas Ginners Association annual convention. Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C. Clifford H. Hardy, 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S. C., executive secretary.

• March 18-19-20—Third Annual Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the exhibit.

• March 18-19-20 — Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345 Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 18-19-20 — Tennessee Cotton ners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 29-30—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary.

• April 5-6-7—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas, executive vice-president.

• April 12-13-14—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Lucy R. Hawkins, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., executive secretary.

• **May 7-11—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland St., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.**

• **June 2-3-4—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.**

• **June 6-7-8-9—International Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.**

• **June 7-8—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association-South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.**

Mechanization Field Day Scheduled at Shafter

A cotton mechanization field day to be held at the Cotton Field Station, Shafter, Calif., on Aug. 5 has been announced by officials at the station.

Subjects to be discussed and demonstrated include subsoiling, nematode control, oiling seedling cotton for weed control, early and late season insecticide application, flame cultivation, late cultivation, topping rank cotton and defoliation.

In previous years the field day has been held during the harvest season, but this year the meeting is scheduled earlier so that mechanized operations other than harvesting may be included in the demonstrations.

Young Would-be Farmers Need Financial Aid

Acquiring title to a modern family-size farm requires a sizable chunk of capital these days, says C. H. Bates, Texas Extension farm management specialist, and financial assistance is usually essential.

A study in Virginia shows that such help comes in a majority of cases from parents. Young farmers anxious to become independent land owners also frequently engage in non-farm employment to save money for the down payment, the study revealed.

Farm tenancy, Bates says, is still a factor in the process of becoming a land owner, but it is not as important as it once was. Bates believes that whether tenant farmers become land owners later depends on the individual.

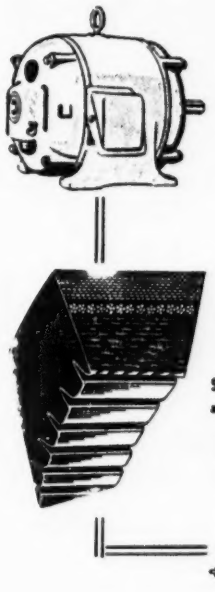
South Plants Less Beans; Northern Acreage Up

An approximate one percent increase in soybean acreage over last year is reported by USDA's Crop Reporting Board. In a July release the board states that 15,781,000 acres have been planted to soybeans.

The South Central States have planted 14 percent fewer acres than last year. In this area farmers report decreasing soybean acreage in order to increase plantings of competing crops. Wet weather at seeding time reduced acreage, also.

The reduction in acreage in the South is offset by increased plantings in the North Central States. Increases there are due to smaller oat acreages, plowing up some insect-damaged pastures and hayfields, replanting some insect-damaged corn fields to soybeans and generally favorable weather at planting time.

USDA states that about 14.3 million acres are expected to be harvested for beans this year. Generally, the season has started well for the crop. Stands are about normal, and the crop is making good progress, the board reports.



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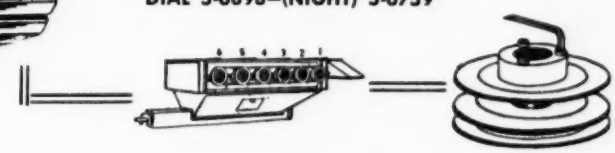

With machine-stripped cotton doubling in volume every year, conveyor boxes stand to get more abrasive wear from foreign matter than ever. For efficiency and economy, standardize on BOARDMAN conveyor boxes—extra rugged for long life . . . extra true for easy fitting.

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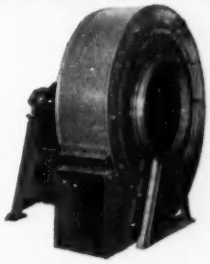
Through the years, in both gin and oil mill installations, BOARDMAN's heavy-duty SUPERBLAST fans have proven more dependable and more adaptable to different jobs. Carefully balanced blast-wheel and oversize SKF bearings cut vibration damage. Maintenance is kept low with **replaceable** blades and sectional housing scroll.



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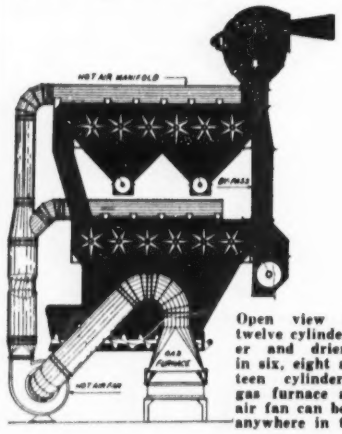
STACY COTTON CLEANER AND DRIER



Open view of our twelve cylinder cleaner and drier. Also in six, eight and sixteen cylinders. The gas furnace and hot air fan can be placed anywhere in the gin.

A careful study of the open view cut at the left will convince any ginner of the effectiveness of the Stacy Cotton Cleaning System and Drier. Note the hot air is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash, and stems through the screen. The moist air does not follow the cotton.

The cleaner is used every day you gin. When a wet bale comes in—**turn on the heat.** There is no dead investment. We furnish Heaters for natural gas, butane and propane.

Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

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The STACY COMPANY, Inc.
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X-Disease Not Caused By Insecticides

Insecticides are not causing X-disease or hyperkeratosis, according to the results of recent investigations carried out by USDA and a number of state experiment stations.

The studies cleared all of the suspected insecticides including DDT, aldrin and dieldrin. The latter two had been inaccurately referred to as chlorinated naphthalenes. Actually, according to Dr. H. L. Haller, assistant chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the insecticides belong to an entirely different class of chemicals.

In the same series of tests pentachlorophenol and creosote, wood preservatives, were cleared of suspicion.

Force feeding of the insect poisons caused a nervous condition in cattle, but the condition was not characteristic of of hyperkeratosis, thus causing the scientists to conclude that chlorinated insecticides have no significance as far as X-disease is concerned.

Permanent Advisory Group Set Up by Eisenhower

An 18-man bi-partisan National Agricultural Advisory Commission has been established by an executive order from President Eisenhower. The new commission is to be set up on a permanent basis, replacing the 14-man interim advisory agricultural committee appointed last December. The new commission will review national agricultural policies and the administration of farm programs, making recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The 18 members of the group will be appointed by the President. Not more than nine can be members of the same political party, and at least 12 of them must be representative farmers. The President will designate the commission's chairman.

Safety Council Releases New Employee Manual

Working Together for Safety is the title of the National Safety Council's new employee rules manual. The handy 32-page booklet contains instructions in safe work habits applicable to employees in most plants.

The practical experiences of workers, supervisors and safety specialists have established the safe practices covered, beginning with a list of general safety regulations and continuing with special sections on machine operation, hand tools, power tools, protective clothing, fire prevention, materials handling and many other related topics.

Bound in a heavy paper cover and printed in two colors, Working Together for Safety will serve as a permanent guide and handy reference for each employee, the safety organization says. For a free sample copy and prices for quantities, write the National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11.

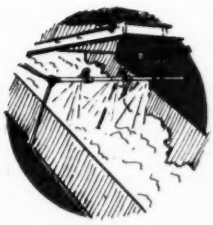
• An all-time record quantity of 22,432,418 tons of fertilizers were used by American farmers, gardeners, and lawn-keepers in 1951-52. This was nearly 1½ million tons more than for the previous year.

INTRODUCING

an *improved* wetting agent

This wetting agent, now made available by Kemgas Process Company, has superior penetrating action as proved by the Draves Sinking Test, official AATCC test for wetting agents. These same tests have shown that MOYST is four times as effective as many other popular wetting agents.

In order to prove conclusively that the slightly higher price per gallon of this quality product is much more than offset by its strength, we will send you a free sample of MOYST to compare with your present wetting agent.



Best For Ginning

By using MOYST with Statifier units in gins, you are sure of a fast penetrating solution which minimizes wetting of the lint slide and kicker . . . and the cost is less than 2 cents per bale.

Best For Cotton Pickers

When MOYST solution is applied to the spindles, the machine picks cleaner, and the amount of water needed is reduced 60% . . . MOYST keeps spindles burnished . . . neither gums nor corrodes.

Best For Fire-Extinguishing

The superior penetrating action of MOYST is particularly valuable in putting out "fire-packed" bales and other cotton fires. With MOYST wet water you're sure of a solution that will soak through the cotton quickly and get to the fire.

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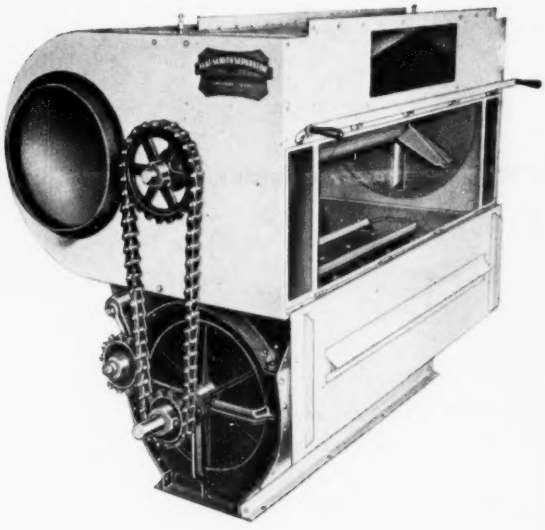

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These amazing NEW 90-SAW GINS have been designed throughout with a view of affording operating personnel the greatest possible safety protection. The entire front assembly is hinged at the bottom, so that the top swings forward and away from Saw Cylinder. Sprocket and Chain Drives and Ends of Saw Cylinder are fully enclosed with Safety Shields. Actual field tests in various locations have shown a positive increase in capacity ranging from 12½ to 25 percent. It is a completely new Gin, of much heavier design, produced by precision methods, and requiring a minimum of adjustments.

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